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REVIEW

PROPER CHARACTER OF RELIGIOUS INnons.—A Discourse delivered at the the Independent Congregational on Barton Square, Salem. By HEN-

(Continued from our last.) octrine contained in the proposition Scriptures teach no particular system be believed] is, moreover, inconsisith what the preacher advances in a ent part of the discourse. We refer at he says p. 13, under the second head ne, on the subject of making religious intelligent." Intelligence implies and belief of what is true in opinion. But we cannot better ilthan by quoting the following clause

e required to worship God in spirit and in Enlightened principles of duty are of Adopted not from accident or caprice or , but being the serious convictions of nding they are far more likely to affect the o have a constant and powerful influence. g can be more just than these rebut how to reconcile them with what ore been maintained, that the Scripeach no particular system of faith to be ed, nothing of course about which the standing can be convinced, that Jesus no such system, and in proof of it to althat the young ruler was required to nothing, is a task to which we are enompetent. Much less can we discern at appearance of consistency it is held, forms no part of the end of religion to ate doctrines and opinions, when it is acedged that these are the means by which its most constant and powerful influ-Is it so unlike all other causes, that it es its end, without the means neces-

to its accomplishment? or, does the end

ce, therefore, Mr. C. appears to main-othing "in particular," on this point, sometimes of one opinion and sometimes her, we shall not detain the reader any upon it, but subjoin a few out of very assages of Scripture, which will assist making up his own opinion. "My e are destroyed for lack of knowledge: bethou hast rejected knowledge, I will also et thee that thou shalt be no priest to me we of false prophets-Then said Jesus e Jews that believed on him, If ye continy word, then are ye my disciples in shall know the truth, and the truth shall e-Sanctify them, through thy truth hath from the beginning chosen you sanctification of the Spirit, and belief uth-Take heed unto thyself, and untofor in doing this thou shalt ave thyself and them that hear theeere were false prophets also among the even as there shall be false teachers you, who privily shall bring in damnable even denying the Lord that bought them forth be no more children, tossed to and carried about by every wind of docthe sleight of men, and cunning craftithereby they lie in wait to deceive-If ome any unto you and bring not this (i. e. the doctrine of Christ,) receive into your house neither bid him God Though we or an angel from Heaven any other Gospel unto you than that we have preached unto you, let him be

for the FAITH which was once delivinto the saints."* ilar remarks might also be made respect-Mr. Colman's declaration that it is nd of religion to establish a party. Does lean by saying "there is nothing sectarian exclusive in Christianity," that it offers its sings to all, without respect of persons, and every thing of a selfish and monopolig nature,—the sentiment is true. But if he aus that it makes no distinctions among men, requires any to separate from others and m a community by themselves, the senti-nt is not true. Why did Jesus tell his disles that they were " not of the world," that ad "chosen them out of the world," and the world would hate them" on this very Bant, if he did not intend to distinguish m from the world, and constitute them a umunity by themselves? Why else are beers in Christ designated throughout the Testament by such titles as "the elect," led," "chosen," and even commanded in name of the Lord "to come out" from aing others and be separate? Was there ever a religion which carried with it e more exclusive? Did not the heathdays of Christ and his Apostles so unand it? and was it not this which made represent Christians as a sect of atheists, they constantly affirmed, were the enof all religions? Had this not been the t, had the apostles allowed of any compro-between Christianity and other religions, d they and thousands of others have led to seal it with their blood? In fact Mr.C. stelf makes it an exclusive religion. "The steet of Jesus," he says page 12, "was to esno other sect than the sect of good men." er then all men are good and belong e-

and exhort you, that ye should earnestly

Church of Scattle forship in that Che and defects poin em humbly proposi lished and for sale

York are emp

iv. 6. Math. vii. 15. John. viii. 31, 32, 17. 2 Thes. ii. 13. 1 Tim. iv. 16. 2 Pet. Eph. iv. 14. 2 John, 10. Gal. i. 8. Jude, 16. Pet. Laber Packin, 10. Gal. i. 8. Jude, 16. Packin, 10. Gal. i. 8. Jude, 16. A. V. 3. Tit. iii. 10, &c. &c.

to this denomination-or Christianity is

sive," and includes only a part of them.

e John zv. 19. 1 Pet. i. 2,-ii. 9,

2. The discourse contains some things which are singularly weak, and unfair in point of a rrument. An example of this occurs in the

"We may be asked if we believe that there is merit in good works; we answer that there can be no merit without good works. We may be told that this is without good works. We may be told that this is moral preaching; and we reply, that as far as it is moral, it is evangelical, and no farther. If it is reproached as moral preaching, we ask only what it should be! It must either be moral, or immoral, or neither. Imaeither moral nor immoral, what is the use of it?" Therefore, to carry out the argument, it must

It is very possible that some on hearing or reading this remarkable syllogism have been ready to pronounce it a triumphant exhibition of the preachers powers of ratiocination; and that weak and uninformed minds should be taken with it we can readily conceive. But how it should have any effect upon other minds we are at a loss to discover. The word moral as applied to preaching may be used in three senses. It may denote that preaching which leaves out of view the doctrines of the Gospel; or, that which inculcates the necessity of being moral; or that which makes morality ground of a sinner's justification in the sight of God, in which last sense it is synonymous with what is called legal preaching, that is, the preaching which places a sinner's dependence or salvation upon the ground of his obedience to the moral law, and not upon the ground of grace. Would Mr. C. be understood as referring to the first of these uses? It belongs to him to show that there is no connexion between doctrines and duty, or that a man may do what God requires of him, as an act of obedience to him, without understanding and believing what he requires. Does he speak of the second use of the word? We ask if he ever heard of any among those to whom he refers, who inculcated the necessity of men's being immoral? One other signification is left, does he refer to this? Here, as we have said, the word moral has simply the force of legal. Those who use it, mean by it that preaching which places a sinner's dependence on works of law, and not on grace. Believing on this subject as St. Paul did, "that a man is justified by faith without the deeds of the law," those who object to such preaching conclude with him, that "if it is by grace, then it is no more of works: otherwise grace is no more grace. The preacher, therefore, to have reasoned to the purpose, should have used the word legatwhere he has used moral, and his syllogism would stand thus -" we may be told that this is legal preaching," (i. e. preaching which places a sinner's justification on the ground of law, and not on the ground of grace—) "and we reply, that as far as it is legal, it is evangelical, and no farther. If it is reproached as legal preaching, we ask only what it should be? It must be either legal, or illegal, or neither. Illegal we know you would not have it, and if it is nei ther legal por illegal, what is the use of it? Therefore, to carry out the conclusion-if man preaches at all, he must preach that a sinner is justified by law and not by grace. A syllogism, which, however creditable it may be to the author's ingenuity, is no very forci-

ble exhibition of his powers of reasoning. Another question raised in this connexion is whether there is merit in good works; and the answer is, that there is no merit without good works. This we apprehend is much the same asif it were asked whether a man who defrauds his country to pay what he owes, be a just man, and it were answered, that there can be no we have preached unto you, let him be justice without paying what we owe: or whether the good works of a criminal justly die, do not render him a meriforious member of society, and the answer should be, that no member of society can be meritorious without good works --- and both would be just about as much to the point, as if a tailor were asked whether a coat does not consist in the sleeves which belong to it, and should gravely reply that there can be no coat without sleeves. After these examples, no one will doubt the author's fondness for that particular figure of speech which grammarians call paronomasia, the characteristic of which, as its name imports, is, that it is founded more in sound than in sense. Had Mr. C. first told his hearers what merit in a sinner is, or had he explained in what sense it is used by those whom he is opposing, the evasion which is now so artfully concealed would have been obvious to the meanest capacity: since the only question in that case at issue between him and them would have been, whether the obedience of a sinner is perfect? In other words, whether he who does a part of his duty, does all?

But it is not merely upon the weakness of Mr. Colman's argument that we would remark, and these are not the only examples which might be brought from the Sermon to show how inconclusively he reasons-but where is the fairness of arguing upon premises which have no foundation in fact, and then charging all the absurdities which grow out of them upon those who never maintained them? Yet this has the author of the Sermon under consideration done again and again. He even exhibits these phantoms of his own imagination to others, who, he is aware, will be likely to take all their information on the subject from him, as an honest and candid statement of the opinions of those whom he is opposing. Innuendo and misrepresentation may serve to wound and irritate the feelings, but employed as they are in the following passage, it is impossible that they should carry the least conviction to the understanding.

"The virtues which we recommend, may, by a per-

* The passage of scripture in Isai. lxiv. 6, which the - In passage of scripture in Isit. It is, o, which the author here represents as being parverted, is as follows; "But we are all as an unclean thing, and all our rightcournesses are as filthy rags; and we all do fade as a leaf; and our iniquities, like the wind, have taken

filthy rags of righteousness;" yes, and the more you have of them the better; for these tatters upon which some Christians, who are really as good as they profess themselves vile, attempt to throw so much dis-credit, and who nevertheless, are careful to be thickly clad with them under their robes of orthodoxy, will be found among the brightest pieces in the celestial garments of the saints." p. 12.

The sort of "discredit," which orthodox believers in Christianity throw upon good works, has already been explained. It consists simply and only in holding them to be insufficient as a ground of justification. In other words in holding that God justy demands perfect obedience to his law, and that a sinner's obedience is imperfect. The faith in Christ however by which they are justified, is a "faith which worketh by be "—" purifying the heart,"—and is "full of good fruits." It is a faith which St. James tells us must be productive of good works, or it is not the faith which justifies.* Is there then no difference between holding good works to be insufficient as a ground of pardon and eternal life, and as the necessary, essential, and certain fruits of that faith which procures these blessings? At least was not Mr. C. perfectly aware, that those whom he holds up to ridicule, believe that there is such a difference, and was he not bound to represent them as making it? But this he has not done-The serious and impartial reader on reviewing the passage in this light will find it difficult to cherish any feelings but those of regret, that the preacher should have made such a subject, on such an occasion, the theme of his sarcasm, when it could be done only at the expense of justice. But ridicule is not argument; and until something more convincing is exhibited, it must not be thought strange if the same orthodox persons continue to express themselves in the language of inspired prophets and apostles, and to allege, that, "By the deeds of the law there shall no flesh be justified, in his sight,"-that "Christ is the end of the law for righteous-ness to every one that believeth." Still will they claim the liberty of saying, "Not by works of righteousness which we have done. but according to his mercy he saved us by the washing of regeneration and renewing of the Holy Ghost."--" For by grace are ye saved through faith; and that not of yourselves; it is the gift of God. Not of works, lest any man should boast." If any one demand, "where is boasting then?"—They will promptly answer—"It is excluded. By what law? Of works? nay, but by the law of faith." And should they be so happy as to be received at last into the abodes of the blest, the only song which they dare to anticipativis, " Not unto us. O Lord, not unto us-but unto thy name give " Unto Him that byed us, and washed us by His own blood; and bath made us kings and priests unto God and he father-to Him

(To be continued.) out, those who are in the habit o' using it as a strong expression for an imperfect righteousness, will probably think, as they have done, that the prophet intended to show the Jews, that their righteon more compare with what it ough to be, than a tattered worn out garment would, with a new and splendid

be glory and dominion, forefer and ever."†

* Gal. v. 6. Acts, xv. 9. Janes, ii. 20,-iii. 17. † Rom. iii. 20,—v. 4. Tit. iii. f. Epb. ii. 8. Rom. i. 27. Ps. cxv. 1. Rev. i. 5, 6.

INTELLIGENCE.

REVIVAL IN BROOKLYN.

Extract of a Letter to the Editors, dated

BROOKLYN, CT. JAN. 25, 1825. work of grace has been experienced in this place during the past season It commenced last spring, soon after the ordination of the present pastor. There was, for some time, a considerable degree of solennity apparent in the congregation,-and yet no instance of special seriousness, until the latter part of May. From that time it was evident that the Spirit of God was in the midt of us. Meetngs became crowded,—the word, armed with Almighty power, was carried to the heart and conscience of the sinner, and a number were heard inquiring what they must do-whilst others were rejoicing in hope. The work at no time was rapid, but there seemed a gentle dropping, and a hope was entertained, that it was only a prelude to a more copious shower. But in the most interesting period of it, the health of the pastor failed-and, as might have been expected, under an almost entire cessation of labor for weeks, the work in a measure declined.

Instances of conviction and conversion, nowever, continued to occur during the autumn, and there are still a few whose minds are evidently impressed. Between 30 and 40 have become the hopeful subjects of renewing grace. This work is small, when compared with the work of grace in many places; but when we reflect on the worth of one soul, we are ready to say, God hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad. There never has been a revival in this place before, altho we hope that good seed has been sown, and will yet spring up and bring forth fruit to the praise and glory of God.

For a number of years previous to the last the church and society were destitute of the stated ministration of the word and ordinances of the Gospel,-but we trust that this season of darkness, and trial, and sifting, has been sanctified to the real children of God.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER TO THE EDITORS,

dated Hoosick, N. Y. Jan. 18, 1825. It is well known that frontier towns are more likely to suffer from the ingress of strangers, than those more interior. This place

ersion of the language of the Scriptures, be called the | has suffered much from that cause. A Presbyterian minister has never been ordained The town is large, and populous, and wealthy. Inhabitants amount to nearly 4000. The manufacturing privileges are great, and the interest considerable. It was in this town that the celebrated battle occurred between Baum and Starks, called "Bennington fight."

It was on the 16th of August, 1777. About twenty years since, a clergyman of the Dutch Reformed connexion, was settled in the north part of this town. That society was, however, soon broken up, and the whole population has been in an exceedingly unpromising state ever since. I should except. however, a Baptist church; though that has been extremely unfortunate in most of its af-At present they have a respectable minister, who has been blessed with some

success during the past year. I came to this place last January. In a few weeks, about 400 dollars were raised by Presbyterians, for the support of the gospel. But every thing in a religious point of view was death-like. A hundred and fifty dollars more were obtained from the city of New-York. have been here during the year. We have had no revival. But on the 5th inst. we succeeded in organizing a Presbyterian church of 15-twelve from other churches, and three by profession. More will come soon. organized a Society of seventy gentlemen. and another of about the same number of ladies The ladies raise more than 50 dollarsthe gentlemen 450 dollars. Our assemblies are small, but solemn. The monthly concert has been established. Sabbath Schools have been opened. Singing schools, under a pious man, and three common schools, under the tuition of Beneficiaries of the American Education Society. We have a good prayer-meeting on Saturday evening. Ladies of the church have one "apart." God has here in one year effected what was not expected in ten years. O may he do much more. Yours, &c. greatly need a revival.

E. CHEEVER

ESSAYS.

For the Recorder & Telegraph CONVERSION OF THE WORLD.

Messes. Editors,-In a former commun eation I adverted to a subject, which seems to meto deserve a little further consideration viz.: 'The effect which the life and conversation of Christians, might, and ought to produce on the moral renovation of the world. I have no doubt that Christians in general are aware of the powerful influence of example, and are therefore led to feel, in a greater or less degree, the necessity of watchfulness and circumspection. But it may deserve an inquiry, whether a consistent and holy life, as a means of extending the Redeemer's kingdom, is viewed to be so essentially important as it really is, even by many who do not seem wanting in active zeal. Indeed, is it often distinctly thought of as a means of promoting this glorious cause?

Tis true, that mighty efforts are now made and many agents are employed, in this great work; and I rejoice at it. I would bid God speed to every Christian enterprise; and wish the efforts that are made to be in no degree relaxed, but rather increased tenfold. still among the splendid, and if I may so say the extraneous means that are employed, is not the silent but powerful aid of a humble, consistent, holy walk, an aid which every Christian can render, too much forgotten? Is not this noiseless, but unanswerable argument on little employed? It may be asked effect can this kind of influence, however desirable, be made to produce on the conversion of the heathen? The answer shall be given But first let me inquire, whether it is not desirable to extend the Redeemer's kingdom around us, as well as among the heathen? Are there none among ourselves, for whose benefit we ought to let our light shine? Are there none, who now neglect, if not despise religion, and who might be won to embrace it, if they could witness the real graces and virtues of the Gospel, steadily exemplified in the lives of professing Christians? Are there none either, who now stand aloof from Missionary Societies, and who would contribute their aid to them, if all those who profess to be the friends of missions, should give more decisive and convincing evidence of the influence of the Gospel on their own hearts and lives?

Are there no instances of occasion given for the reproach, 'Physician, heal thyself?' Can there be any doubt, that if Christians were what they ought to be, they would have a vastly greater influence on those around them, as well in other respects, as in inducing them to contribute more largely to disseminate a knowledge of that religion, the happy effects of which were so manifest? Besides, every convert that should be made, by witnessing the living exemplification of the spirit of the Gospel, might be considered as a warm and active friend of missions. Here then, the lives of Christians would have a powerful effect on the conversion of the heathen.

I have long thought, that much of the effect of the appeals which are made to the religious community, in behalf of missions, is lost from want of Christian feeling among professing Christians; and that the most effectual way to promote missions, would be, to make Christians better. To one who is a mere rominal Christian, or who is in a great measure surfeited with the cares of the world, you generally appeal in vain. He does not come within the reach of your address; or, if perchance he sometimes may, he is unaffected by it. But let him really feel the force of the exclamation of St. Paul-'I count all

things but loss, for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus my Lord'-let the spirit of Christ dwell in him richly, and his heart glow with love to Him-and he cannot be indifferent in regard to the extension of his kingdom. He needs not your appeal. He offers spontaneously, and from the impulse of a full heart. Impressed with a sense of the amazing worth of the soul, he cannot be unconcerned for the salvation of any one of the human race.

Let those then, who are anxious to see the cause of missions prosper, strive to raise the standard of Christian feeling and Christian practice, and they will do much to promote that cause. Will the world ever be evangelized, will the millennial day ever appear, uutil Christians, as a body, are more and holy in their lives? Is the standard of piety at the present day, such as will prevail during the millennium? If not, when is it to be raised?

It is often that great effects result from little causes, and great objects are atttained by simple, humble means; and this too, sometimes, when more promising means have failed of success. Of this we have an example in the Syrian leper, and in the woman mentioned in the Gospel, who was healed by a touch of the Saviour's garment. How humble the instruments chosen by our Saviour, to extend the knowledge of his heavenly religion, and make it triumph over all opposition! God chooses to stain the pride of all flesh, and to have all the glory of man's salvation ascribed to him alone. Were the spiendid means in operation at the present day for the conversion of the world, crowned with the success which seems to be looked for, would there not be some danger of our indulging in feelings of self-complacency, and ascribing too much to means? By bringing the lives of Christians to bear in a proper manner on this great object, an effect would be produced, all the glory of which must be God's. It is by the grace of God that we are what we are; and it is by his grace alone, which is freely proffered to all, that Christians would be enaoled to live in such a manner, that others seeing their good works, would be induced to glorify their Father in heaven; and turn unto him themselves. A disposition to ascribe to ourselves the glory which belongs to God, is quite inconsistent with such a life

If we look to the best days of the church, to the first ages of Christianity, what effects do we find produced by the spirit and lives of Christians? Paul says to the Romans,-"I thank my God through Jesus Christ for you all, that your faith is spoken of throughout the whole world.' Did not the spirit manifested in life and death, by the holy martyrs, extort the admiration of their most deadly enemies, and induce vast numbers to join the persecuted band? In what way was 'the blood of the martys the seed of the church'? not the spirit they manifested, in leading a harmless, holy life, and in the suffering of bonds, imprisonment and death, more powerful than preaching, or any argument they could use? They were often forbidden to preach, or even to meet together; and yet their cause mightily grew and prospered .-Would the astonishing effects produced on the surrounding pagans by their heavenly deportment, have been produced by the half-formed virtues and feeble graces of too many Christians of the present day? And would not their God-like spirit, actuating Christians now, give them a vast influence over those around them; and tend most powerfully, though in a silent manner, to extend the Redeemer's kingdom?

For the Recorder & Telegraph THE PRAYER OF FAITH-NO. I.

Theology, in one important respect, is a rience. By this I mean, that its fundamencience. tal and most important truths are capable of demonstration. The rapid advance which has been made for some years, and is still making, in the art of interpretation, not only constitutes one of the auspicious "signs of the times" at the present day, but renders the present period an era. It is however to be lamented, that the laws of interpretation are not more frequently applied by learned men, to the illustration and enforcement of religious affections and practical duties. Some apology, doubtless, may be found for this defictency, in the state of the church in this Commonwealth, called as she is, to wage a war of controversy for her own existence.

But I, for one, wish most earnestly, that our learned men, while they hold a sword in one hand, would grasp a trowel in the other. Should we not then have a church more eminently worth defending, and obtain more assistance in conducting the defence. My own opinion is, that if suitable labor were bestowed on the subject, the Prayer of Faith would come to be better understood and more generally practised, than it has been in our churches; and would constitute the most powerful auxiliary to the cause of the Redeemer. If the following remarks should call forth the contributions of abler pens to this subject, the cause of light, it is hoped, will be advanced. The most inattentive reader of the New MMho

Testament, must have been struck with the number of texts which speak a language similar to the following: "But let him ask in faith, nothing wavering: for he that wavereth is like a wave of the sea, driven of the wind and tosse ed; for let not that man think that he shall receive any thing of the Lord." I have selected this passage for examination, because I am aware that the opinion has been widely adopted, that asking in faith relates exclusively to the faith of miracles, as it has been called;

and because I am convinced that this passage

admits of no such limitation. Look now at the context, ever the grand source of light respecting the sense of a particular text, passage occurs in the first Chapter of the Epistle of James. To whom was this Epistle addressed? "To the 12 tribes scattered abroad." What were their circumstances? Those of great affliction. Scattered, no doubt, on account of the persecution that arose about Stephen, and which lasted long after Stephen was "My brethren," said the Apostle, dead. "count it all joy, when ye fall into divers temptations." That is, trials,—persecutions for righteousness' sake. If any thing more is meant, it must be this, that these trials constituted their temptations to apostacy. The passage is an exact parallel, and almost a repetition of Mat. 5: 11. 12. In these circumstances, what was needed? It was wisdom to ditheir conduct in their peculiar situation. "If any man lack wisdom, let him ask of God, who giveth to all men liberally, and upbraideth not, and it shall be given him. Now the question is, was the wisdom here spoken of a miracle? Far from it. This is plain from the nature of the encouragement urged by the Apostle: who giveth to all men. Does God work miracles for all men? Did he ever? What these men needed, was wisdom to direct them in their circumstances. And do we not all need wisdom to direct us in ours? The case is clear, what these men were directed to ask for was not a miraclebut semething needed in a degree by all, and given to all who asked for it. Now for this they were to ask in faith. But let him ask in faith. The next inquiry is, what are we to under-

stand by this asking in faith? Not the faith of miracles: for there was no miracle in the Not the saving faith of the Gospelwhich consists in surrendering the soul, guilty, condemned, lost, helpless, into the arms of Christ: for those to whom the Epistle is addressed were supposed to have done this, and for this to be dispersed by the hand of persecution; and yet it is implied, that of the faith mentioned they might be destitute in the act of prayer. Nor will any man pretend, that this was an act of mere speculative faith in the existence of God, or any other important truth, of which it does not appear that they had any doubts. Indeed, " he that cometh to God must believe that he is;" but this is not enough; he must believe also, and with percisely the same confident assurance, "that he is a rewarder of them that diligently seek him." That is, he must believe that he shall obtain an answer to his prayers. Is not this the very faith mentioned in the text under consideration? Look at the context. "Let him ask of God—and it shall be given him." How could any man believe this declaration, this promise, and yet not expect an answer to his prayer? The thing is impossible. This then is what I mean by the prayer of faith—a confident, undoubting expectation, of obtaining the thing prayed for. And the apostle adds—"let not that man," the man who has not this faith, "think that he shall receive any thing of the Lord." Does not this last verse reveal the dreadful reason why so few answers to prayer are received in our churches? Is there not much more of form, than of feeling and of faith, in family prayer, and social, and even secret prayer? The prayer of faith, however, has its limita-

tions. If any one should inquire, can we obtain any thing we ask for, if we only believe we shall. I answer No. The limitations may perhaps be all comprized in this; the things asked for must be things promised .- To every reflecting mind, it must be perfectly obvious, that it is our duty to pray for many things not promised. It is our duty to pray for success in business, and in every lawful undertaking, for the continuance of life, health, reason, & for our own and our friends' recovery from sickness. And when asking for things of this nature, it is essential to acceptable prayer, that it be offered with submission. The language of the heart must be "not my will but thine be done." We ask for things, on condition that the bestowment of them be agreeable to the will of

But in praying for things, which we know by express promise are agreeable to the will of God, there is no room for this submission. This is out of the question. And it is wrong to employ it. The use of it implies unbelief in We open the Bible and read a promise, God says he will bestow such favors; and we say, well if it be so, - if it be the will of God-that is, if God is true and means what he says,-we desire the favor. What is this but

After much reflection on this subject, I am impressed with the truth of the sentiment, that the faith of miracles differed in nothing from that which we ought ever to feel, when praying for things promised, except in the nature of the promised favor. It was expressly promised by our Saviour, Mark xvi: 17, " These signs shall follow them that believe: in my name shall they cast out devils; they shall speak with new tongues, they shall take up serpents, and if they drink any deadly thing, it shall not hurt them; they shall lay their hands on the sick and they shall recover." In these promises the apostles were to repose implicit confidence, when they prayed for divine assistance in performing a miracle. Such promises we cannot now believe as applicable to us, for we are told, I. Cor. xiii. that prophecies shall tail tongues cease, and knowledge (i. e. mira-culous knowledge, as that afforded by inspiration) shall vanish away. We know they have vanished away—at what time we cannot tell; probably their departure was gradual, like the vanishing of the glory from the face of Moses. But the question is, are there any promises in the Bible which are applicable to us? Any that are to be fulfilled in answer to prayer This no one will deny who has read his Bible. We may then consider the apostles as placed under a class of promises peculiar to them, and ourselves under a class made expressly to us, and then ask, has God made some promises in which men are to believe, and others in which the very same faith is not required? The question answers itself. The promises of God are all yea and amen-one as much as another, and creatures to whom they are made, are not required nor allowed to indulge the smallest degree of unbelief in regard to them.

For the Recorder & Telegraph.

ANSWER TO THE QUESTION ON I.Con. 15,29. It may perhaps refer to those Children who are baptized after the decease of their Parents, or that Parent who was a professor, and upon whose right they are baptized.

The apostle in the 7th chapter of this epistle tells us, that the unbelieving husband is sanctified by the wife, and the unbelieving wife is sanctified by the husband; else were your children unclean, but now are they holy.

Such children as are baptized upon the right of their parents, after their death, may be said to be baptized for the dead.

It is clear from the Apostle, both to the Romans and the Galatians, that true believers in Christ are regarded as the children of Abraham, and are interested, both they and their children, in the Abrahamic covenant of grace, and are heirs to all the spiritual blessings EPAPHRAS.

RELIGIOUS.

For the Recorder & Telegraph.

UNITARIAN CONSISTENCY. Messrs. Editors,-In the "Register" of last week, I observed what I must consider a severe censure on those Ministers who have given countenance and assistance to the formation of an Evangelical Church and Society in Cohasset. This might have been reasonably expected, and can do no other harm than to urge forward in the path of duty, those who ave hitherto been too sluggish.

But I was not a little surprised, on reading further, to find the very next article on the same column, containing a very complacent account of a recent installation at Amherst, N. H. And over what church or society in that town has an Unitarian minister been in Not over the original one, for that is supplied with a faithful and highly approved minister, who has laboured many years with No-but over a small society, col-Success. ected, as I am informed, by the agency of the Boston Association, and the particular instrumentality of some reverend missionaries from that body. Mr. Reed was certainly unfortunate in putting these editorial articles so near together-unless he presumed that his readers were too ignorant to perceive, that, in censurng the orthodox ministers who have countenanced the efforts at Cohassett, he censured his brethren of the Boston Association, and the Evangelical Missionary Society.

From the same paper two other facts of some importance are collected, in relation to the same general subject. The Selectmen of Cohasset have come before the public with very indiguant charges of prejudice against their ellow-citizens, because they could not consent onger to sit under the ministry of an Unitarim preacher-and with severe censures on all who have given them any encouragement in their laudable attempts to secure the faithful preaching of the gospel. This is Unitarian The next fact is, that the Or hodox Society in Amherst allowed the Unitariass the use of their large and commodiou ovse of worship, for the installation of Mr. Sevall-and rendered them every accommolation in their power, for the pleasant performance of that service. This is Orthodox INTOLERANCE! I will add no comments.

REVIVAL IN JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Extract of a letter to the Editors, dated " Jamestown, Jan. 15, 1825.

"A revival of religion has commenced, and now progressive at this place, being confined lmost exclusively to the young. A considerable number have already expressed hope in the Saviour of sinners. The work appears to e the direct effect of the Holy Spirit, unassisted by human agency, and apparently without being "sought unto." Very interesting meet-Very interesting meetngs are frequently held by the vouthful conrerts and anxious persons, and are conducted in such a manner as would become much oldr scholars in the school of Christ.

For the encouragement of destitute churches it may be remarked, that tho' for the most part we have been in the like condition with themselves, yet sermons have been read, and ducted, every Sabbath. there was no preaching) ever since the church in this place was formed; and it is remarkable that the sharers in this work are exclusively of such as have constantly attended these meet-

REVIVALS IN NEW-YORK STATE. Extract of a Letter from a Lady at Saratoga Springs, to a friend in Rochester, N. Y.

"Where true vital godliness flourishes, there missionary spirit prevails. I hope you will strive to promote and aid all missionary efforts; for I am persuaded they will continue and inrease, and that this good work will abound ore and more. We have formed in this place, a " Maternal Association," which promises very great usefulness. We meet once a week, open and close the meeting by prayer, and we spend the intervening time by reading uc's books as treat on the education of children, and converse on the best method of training them up in the fear and knowledge of The state of religion is interesting God. There is a great excitement, and a great degree of engagedness among Christians. Six were added to the church at the last communion. In Malta and Ballston there is a

good work. God is doing wonders. What a blessed work is this! Mothers seekng divine direction in the great and responsibusiness of leading their children in the way to holiness and peace-who will go and do likewise? Have we not many mothers in our Israel, who will rejoice to embrace the first suggestion of such a blessed means of doing good?

An account from Ontario says:

" More than two hundred souls have become the hopeful subjects of divine grace in Palmyra, Macedon, Manchester, Phelps, Lys, & Ontario, since the late revival commenced. This is a powerful work; it is among old and young, but mostly among young people. Many are ready to exclaim, what hath God wrought! The cry is yet from various parts, "come over and help us." There are large and attentive congregations in every part, who hear as for their lives."—Rel. Advocate.

For the Recorder & Telegraph. NEW TRACT ON THE SABBATH.

A Correspondent of the Boston Recorder ome time since communicated an article under the signature of SENEX, in which he very justy complains of the prevalent profanation of the Lord's day, and expresses his earnest desire that a Tract may be written, calculated to awaken the attention of all classes of the community to this growing evil. The American Tract Society have now in press a Tract on the subject, entitled " SABBATH OCCUPATIONS," No.116, pp. 8.) which they trust will meet the approbation of SENEX, and others who wish the day to be consecrated to the service of Should the Tract be extensively circulated, and with a proper reliance on the Holy Spirit for his blessing, the Committee hope it may be the means of much good.

ADDRESS TO MOTHERS.

The American Tract Society have resolved without delay to asert in their series this excellent Address, originally published by the Hartford Evangelical Tract Society. It will be No. 175, and contain eight pages. In doing this, it is grateful to the Committee to comply with the request of several pious, intelligent, Christian mothers, one of whom says, The man who wrote that Tract, will, I believe, at the day of judgment, be seen to have been the means of saving many souls by this one effort of his heart, and thoughts and pen.' Forty dollars will keep this Tract in perpetual

From the New-York Observer.

TRACTS IN HAYTI. Some time since, the Religious Tract Socity in New-York, forwarded a quantity of Spanish and French Tracts to the President Hayti, on board one of the vessels despatched by the Emigration Society. The Tracts were accompanied with a letter to his Excel-The following is a translation of the answer received by the Society:

To the Corresponding Secretary of the Religious Tract Society in New-York. SIR,-The President has received your letter from New-York, dated on the 9th of October last, and the Tracts presented by your Society, and instructs me to thank you for your kindness. His Excellency, the President, whose soul accords with the sentiments of your Society, has given orders for the Tracts to be distributed in the schools, that the useful, moral, and religious truths which they contain, may be extensively diffused among the youth. His Excellency will always be pleased to second the views of your respectable Society, and by his desire, I give you the assurance of his favourable regard.

With high consideration, &c. B. INGINAC.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

From the Sheffield, (Eng.) Advertiser. It will gratify the public to learn that the Editor has just received letters from our townsman, Mr. George Bennet—the first dated Eimeo, Jan. 26, 1824; the second from Huchine, May 17, 1824. The latter contains the following intelligence:—
"We are now on our way to New South Wales, in

he Endeavour brig, about 70 tons burthen, but only carrying 50 tous dead weight.—Our accommodations of course are very indifferent, but this being the first and probably the only opportunity of leaving the sta-ion for a long time, we thankfully avail ourselves of the gracious provideace that sent her thither. We propose, by the way, to visit various islands by the south west of Tahiti, which have just now received the Gospel, and have thrown away their idols. We hope, also, to touch a New Zealand, where we have been very kindly and earnestly invited to visit the hereh of England and the Me Lodist Missionary set.

The Coronation of he young king of Tahiti, Pomare III., took place in Avril last, and was made a solemn and festival religious recasion.—The king is only four years of age. His cunt is at the head of the government during his mincrity. This is a singular circumstance, because his mither is living, and though necessarily a personage of great influence in public ister, by the usage of the Island, is virtually Queen or, as we should say regent, The sisters live t with the young king, in perfect harmony. laws of the Island size it became christianized, were established and probulgated about four years ago; but in the interval nany things wanted the result of experiese and unexpected circumstances, a Parliament—the first Parliament ever held in the outh Seas-met for "the despatch of business" in abruary last. It consisted of all the families related to the kings of Tahia and Eimeo, the governors of districts and provinces and two persons chosen as resentatives by the people at large of every district. The session lasted nie days. Every thin to consideration was very fully discussed, Every thing submitted passed by tie whole body. Our friend says "I wish you could save seen the earnestness and calm deliberation, and good breeding displayed in this assembly of Talitans. They often differed much in their views, and rankly expressed their peculiar ions, but they never interrupted one another, and when any found that the general sentiment was in decision contrary to their own, after the matter had been fairly argued, they always yielded to the majority, and the votes were thus, without ex-

eption, unanimous."

Mr. Bennet mentions having visited several islands orth-west of Tahiti, which (as well as those on the south-west) had recently cast away their idols & prosed the worship of the true God. One of these (canoe) has a population of about three thousand souls. These are a very ingenious, industrious race, & are exeedingly attached to their Christian teachers—three sious, intelligent native converts, belonging to the hristian Church at Eimeo. On the other two islands here are also native teachers from Tahiti and Raietea.

We have also received a copy of a farewell letter iddressed to our friend Mr. Bennet, by the missionacies at Eimeo, on his final departure from the station.

By the same conveyance we have got a mar of the Tahitan dialect of the Polynesian language printed at the Mission press, 1823:"-a curious and admirable proof of the extension of knowledge and science by means of those "despised and rejected" men who carry the Gospel into the "dark places of the earth," which have hitherto been "the habitations of cruelty and wickedness,"

A DYING BELIEVER.

A DYING BELIEVER.

The Maine Baptist Herald gives the last moments of Mrs. C. Wilson, who left that state for Ohio.

Never, says the elergyman who attended her, have I beheld such a Christian triumph over death. Familiar with all his approaches, she eyed him with calm composure, rejoicing in him who had triumphed over death, hell and the grave. Two days before her dissolution, she asked me if I did not think that she was dying? I replied, I did not discover any immediwas dying. I should soon be gone to my blessed Redeemer. She seemed to be disappointed, but said, 'I am willing to wait his pleasure; I am willing to suffer so long as he shall think proper.' On Saturday, half an hour before her death, she asked me the same question, 'Do you not think that I am now dying? it was too evidently the case—I hesitated to answer, but replied we

have nothing to fear. 'True,' said she. 'I have nothing to fear—I have no fear; for the Lord, he is my guide, my glorious deliverer: But look at my hands, and my arms, they are cold and stiff, so are my feet & limbs:' fixing her eyes upon me, she continued—'This is death, and my soul doth rejoice in the Lord my Redeemer; he hath fulfilled all his promises to me, and gives me a peace the world cannot heaten."—Prince gives me a peace the world cannot bestow:—Praise him for his mercies to unworthy me.' Such was her him for his mercies to brively hie. Such was ner dying language.—With a calmand serene countenance, she bid farewell—raising her already stiffened arms, she closed her own eyes; and with a gentle sigh, her blood washed soul took her angelic flight, to ber rongs with those of the just, exclaiming 'Worthy is the Lamb that was slain, to receive blessing and honour & glory forever.

RECORDER & TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 5, 1825.

MR. EDWARDS' SERMON.

The Rock of Plymouth has seldom attested a language more accordant with the spirit of the Pilgrims, han that of the Discourse at the installation of Mr. Freeman. And where, if not here, should the dwelling of the Most High be reared? Where should the sanctity of religion be more visible or more venerated, than on the very spot where its altars were first erected by the fathers of New England? And though error may have invaded, and the love of many waxed cold, it is yet consoling to reflect, that something of the piety and faith of those holy men still lingers among us; and that some are to be found, who love and honor the same all-sufficient Saviour whom they acknowledged.

The Discourse of Mr. Edwards is drawn from 1 Tim. iii. 15-" That thou mayest know how thou oughtest to behave thyself in the house of God, which is the church of the living God, the pillar and ground of the truth." This language was addressed to Timothy, a young man, then minister at Ephesus, where a true church had been planted by Paul, "built upon the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets," but which was now assailed by false teachers, and its welfare greatly endangered. The situation of Timothy was difficult, and required counsel and caution.

In discoursing from the text, the preacher inquires. What is the church? 2. What is the truth which t supports? 3. How does the church support it? 4. For what reasons?

In reply to the first of these questions he remarks, that the church is composed of persons, who, if they are what they profess to be, are born of God, repent of their sins, believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and have passed from death unto life.

The truth which the church supported in the days of Paul, says the preacher, was that which Paul preached, when he determined to know nothing among them, save Jesus Christ and him crucified. There was a difference of opinion, even in the time of Paul, as to what doctrines he preached; and there is the same difference now. In both cases, the cause of this difference is a difference of feeling.

" The Holy Ghost, seeing the end from the begin "The Holy Ghost, seeing the end from the beginning, knew that this would be the case. He therefore directed Paul, in the next verse to the text, to tell, what the truth is which he did preach; and which the church of the living God does support. This he has done, in words which the Holy Ghost taught him. done, in words which the Holy Ghost aught him.

God was manife-t in the flesh, justified in the spirit, seen of angels, preached unto the Gentiles believed on in the world, received up into glory,"

The church supports this truth and others in connexion with it, as God has revealed them, by believing it-by openly professing it-by the preaching and rdinances of the gospel-by teaching it to her children-by extending it to the destitute. Under this last head, having recapitulated the history of missionary effort from the days of Paul down to the period of the Reformation, the preacher goes on to tell how, even after this powerful impulse, the church again slumbered, and, for two hundred years, did little more than maintain the truth in her own borders.

"Yet all that time she acknowledged her obligation to extend it to every creature. She constantly pray-ed, that the heathen might be given to Christ for his inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth But, shameful to relate, with the exception of her Elliots, her Brainerds, and a few kindred spirits, she did next to nothing, that her own prayers might be answered. The consequence was the truth which she supported, and which is destined in its progress to enlighten and renovate the world, was confined within the limits of christendom. hundred millions of the human family, eighteen hundred years after "Christ died to redeem them," had never heard of it. Fifty generations of immortal souls in danger of eternal death, were suffered to go down in unbroken succession to the grave, and never even to hear that "God was manifes obation was closed, and their accounts sealed up to

the judgment.
"O, had not her Saviour been God, long ere this the church had been consumed! She had been swept away, and her name blotted out! But "glory to God in the highest," her Maker is 'her husband, the LORD of Hosts is his name." of Hosts is his name.' 'The Holy One is her Re-deemer, the God of the whole earth shall he be called.

deemer, the God of the whole earth shall the globe, he awoke her from herslumbers,—by the finger of his providence pointed her to her duty. By his spirit he mpressed upon her heart that she must not only pray hat the heathen may be converted, but give them the Bible, and the preaching of the gospel, that her prayers may be answered.

She arose not only to pray, but to act; and from that time she has 'lengthened her cords, and strengthened her stakes.' More than four hundred of her missionaries are now among the heathen; and more than sionaries are now among the neathen; and more than two hundred churches has she gathered in pagan lands. More than fifty thousand children are now inches mis-sionary schools; and more than fifty of her ministers, who thirty years ago, were abominable idolaters, are now preaching 'the unsearchable riches of Christ.' Ministers born in pagan lands, and ministers born in christian lands, are now telling the wandering idolaters of a Saviour, "God manifest in the flesh." And the Holy Ghost sent down from heaven is leading them to em brace him. You may hear his praises in the western vilderness; in the islands of the southern sea; for a thousand miles on the continent of Africa; in Ceylon, and India; in Astrachan, and Greenland. my brethren, and , ou hear the Cherokee and Choctaw, the Hottentot and Hindoo; the Greenlandee, and Otaheitan, all mingling their praises 'unto him that loved us, and washed us from our sins in his blood, and hath ade us kings and priests unto God, and his father; to him be glory, and dominion, forever, and ever.'

"And every real convert to Christ from among the

heathen, is a new accession to the "pillar and ground of the truth." From the heart they embrace the "great nystery of Godliness,' and unite their prayers and efforts to support it."

This is what the church has already done; yet it is only the beginning of what she will do. Her very walls shall yet be salvation, and her gates praise.

A more eloquent and powerful appeal than the following, we have rarely met with. It embraces the reasons why the church supports this truth:

"It is the truth of God. By an unction from him, she knows it. Upon it she builds her immortal hopes, and it is the only foundation of hope for a dying world. In its support, are involved the glory of God, and the salvation of men. His manifestation in the flesh was salvation of men. His manifestation in the nean the grand effort of infinite grace, for bringing out to view the glories of the Godhead. It was made in behalf of the church. And shoul she refi it, the very stones would cry out againshe owes all her hopes of deliverance f

wes all her hopes of deliverance fro tion to the light, and bliss, of heav "Reject universally the great myst and godliness will take its last flight No shaking after that will ever b out all this valley of dry bones—no v breathe upon these slain; and no hea But let the great mystery of god

ed, let it be extended, accompany

and cordially embraced, & tears of the crucified, will drop from ten thousand hearts will bow in co cross. The love of Him who blee broad in their hearts by the Holy Glo them, and will purify them, even From this will arise a hope which will med, but which will be an anchor sure will support them even in death, tried it, and not one has found it they go down the dark valley, I hear death, where is thy sting. O grave wh ry? and shout, Thanks be to God, the victory, through our Lord Jesu shall see him as he is, and be like him be like him," swallows up de apward, shining in the glory of his forth with ten thousand voices, 'Thou thou wast slain, and hast redeemed u blood, out of every nation, and kinder and tongue, while angels ten thou thousand, and hou and of thousands, eceive power, and riches, and wisdo and honour, and glory and blessing creature in heaven, on earth, and und saying, "Blessing and honour, and er, be unto him that sitteth upon the he Lamb forever and ever and ever. hever wears out,—never grows du guid,—not a voice falters,—not a with increasing ardour, and incre overgrowing views of God manife accents of glory rise higher and higher heart grow sweeter and sweeter, to

The inferences deduced from the tex 1. If the church is composed of persons ing to profession, are born of God, and and ground of the truth;" then a bod do not profess to be born of God, wh truth, and who understandingly and it, are not a church of Christ. 2. No come a member of the church within truth, and appearing cordially to end dence of being born of God, and of co ing the truth, is an essential qualificaof the Gospel. 4. Whatever diffic may meet with in supporting the true ver to renounce it. 5. The situation one of amazing responsibility. From inference we quote a single paragraph:

" Suppose she must, to be faithful to port his truth, give up half her proper must give up all; and in addition n mockings, or even scourgings, and be sonments; suppose she must be not o sawn asunder, or slain with the edge or must wander about in sheep-skins, and titute, afflicted, and tormented; what is ed to being with Christ when the hear and the elements are melting down? fices, and trials, compared to going multitude which no man can n ion of a kingdom prepared for ion of the wor'd? fold greater, and a thou a lines! v orthy to a compared with that shall be revealed.

HOWARD BENLVOLENT SOCIETY The anniversary of this truly important and ble Institution, will be holden at the church, on Wednesday evening next, w will be delivered by the Rev. Henry Ware collection taken up in aid of the Society's

To give an additional interest to he or appropriate Ode has been procured from the distinguished poet, to be sung by members of del & Haydn Society, accompanied by the or is the following:

Ah many are the ties that bind The childre of our feeble race; And if our brethren were not kind, Earth were a wild and weary place We lean on others, as we walk Life's treacherous path with pitfs And 'twere an idle boast to talk Of treading that dark path alone Amid the snares misfortune lays,

Unseen, beneath the steps of all, Blest is the love that seeks to raise, And heal, and strengthen those who Till pain shall see his po And grief behold his empire less, And the great world, as it grows old

Be taught the skill of happiness. The excellent design of this instituti o recommend it to the approbation of the b while the faithful, persenting efforts by design is accomplished, with a other rew pleasure of doing good, may juste enticonfidence and patronage. They have n fear that the charity they bestow, will be those who need it not; for with all the splendor and beauty of our city, there is ye ness and suffering here, which is not even by most of the affluent and prosperous. accompany some member of the Visiting into the abodes of poverty and distres there catch a glimpse of the desponding ex-ciated frame—could they know the suffering ness in the midst of poverty, with little or searcely food to eat-especially could the sorrows of that mind which is preyed upo pointment, and desertion by those who we the most solemn ties to afford protection could they do this, the Society of which s would surely not appeal in vain. The citizens of Boston would relieve such would rejoice to relieve it; and the tre ow nearly exhausted, would be replea

STEALING A BIBLE

A gentleman of this city, who former number of voyages to Calcutta, was at ing his different sojournings there, to practicable, the same set of servants. with one exception, and that by mis Bible, and frequently explained to them of certain portions of its contents. The was overlooked told his companions one Captain did not give him a Bible, he was o steal one. By some means or other the tion came to the gentleman's ears; -but in ishing his servant for purposed theft, he a him the desired volume, and told him, if h t faithfully, it would make him wise unt

On one occasion, several years ago, h ng to them the parable of Matthew XIII. 31 the kingdom of heaven is likened to a grain seed, which a man took and sowed in

the capta d gained a ast voyage

INSUR low rate a whether pired for w

e profitably

as the follo JAMES O.

30-St

and eight femal es of moral and ortant aid in th

toral Success. White, as Co , over the Chu tter gentleman remarks he stat ord 46 years; the urch consisted o low 320.

ursday, 27th Congregational icated to the ser e Introductory p as of Braintree; of Braintree; S oston; Concludir late of Greenfield e Sermon e Sermon was es Dr. Bates of Mid prevented him. e er was Coll. iii, i; and, though pre mon was happil; of sacred music of the members of twelve clergym ing services of the opportunity to hen we consider the control of the little ban it to obtain for the do obtain for the doctor of th

occasion, will be de-

ts ages. text are as foll ons, who, a and is the " of persons o disbelieve openly oppo brace it. 3. cordially embra n in a min

> n under the to God, and a bonds, and is d goat skins ens are on What are sac upward, wit to take posse ere they a thou

she ought

SOCIETY. rtant and val the Old Sc when a ser Ware, Jr. at ety's funds. nbers of the H by the organ.

titution cannot ! on of the benevole forts by which t ther reward that ly entitle it to the ave no occasion will be lavished all the wealth a

re is yet wreich not even dreamed rous. Could Visiting Commit distress-could ding eye and es sufferings of s little or no fuel, ald they read ! ved upon by dis tion and suppor which we spe in. The bener uch distrest e treasury, whi replenished to

> BLE. merly made a f s accu To each of istake, le gi them the m The servat one day, that her this co but instead of he at once & viii. 31, 32,

of heaven, he told them, might be considered true Christianity. This is the grain of The missionaries are now planting it in bough it seems very small as yet, it will

come a great tree, and extend its branches country. They listened with much attenhe captain discerned no proof that his instrucained a sure place in their memories, till the wage he made. One of them then came said, "What you told us about the mustard e. It has already taken root, and begun to is branches, and I believe it will yet oversha-

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

ow rate at which houses may be insured against he present time, leaves those almost excuseless For three or four dollars, a common av lie down in quiet every night for a whole deare not, so far as his own property is conwhether the dwelling he inhabits is preserved,

to ashes. cases occur to us this moment, which go to ilthe importance of this subject .- A man in uth, N. H. had taken care to get his house in-It was done in this city; and before the time red for which the policy was given, the whole insured was destroyed by fire. But instead impoverished by this event, he immediately received the value of his property in cash.man, in a town adjoining Boston, an indus chanic, was so unfortunate as to have his ant down, together with his shop and much imiture of both. It was not insured! In an ad become worse than nothing as to property; e must either throw himself upon the charity of ors and others, or be lodged in jail as a poor Fortunately, in this case, individuals were ling to assist him, and his misfortunes were at measure relieved. Yet even some of his ors declared, that, in their opinion, he could ly complain, if no aid should be afforded, inas he had neglected so reasonable a precaution ng his dwelling insured.

KNOWLEDGEMENT OF DONATIONS. have recently received for publication, several acknowledging the receipt of donations for eat purposes; and should have inserted them but for the pressure of other matter, which it onsistent to defer. Some gentlemen of the pectability, have suggested to us the expeof discontinuing, except in special cases, the of acknowledging donations by cards; inas they occupy room which, they think, might profitably appropriated some other way; and arly, as the substance of them all is nearly

hould be unwilling to dictate on this subject; hwe take the liberty of suggesting it for conside-We shall at all times reserve a place for the acknowledgement of donations, in some as the following:

JAMES O. BARNEY, of Scekonk, gratefully ledges the receipt of a valuable donation from ies in his Society. v. JONATHAN NASH, Middlefield, \$40 from

de Charitable Society, to constitute him a life of the American Education Society. Also same Society, in the course of a few sears 30 for the American Bible Society, \$20 for the 22 Tract Society, and \$20 for the Hampshire Society.

PITT CLARKE, of Norton, \$40 from the Feristian Association in that place, as a donation American Education Society.

REUBEN EMERSON, South Reading, as ear's gift, from ladies in his parish, \$20, to te bint a life member of the Massachusetts Dodissionary Seciety.

opal Sabbath School Society .- From the eport, just published, of the Episcopal Sunday ety of Philadelphia, we gather the follow-Female Schools .- St. Peter's, 73burch, 71-St. James', 60-St. Stephen's, 30 ladrew's 90-St. Luke's, 123-Adult School, Paul's, (colored) 75. Male Schools .- St. 30-St. Peter's, 50-Christ church, 40e School, 126.

Church Sabbath School, in Kingston, ada, has afforded instruction during the past to 180 different scholars, under the care of seven teachers. A library of 200 es of moral and religious publications, has affordant aid in the work.

val Success.-At the ordination of the Rev. White, as Colleague Pastor with Rev. Dr. over the Church and Society in Therford, Vt. r gentleman gave the Charge. In the course marks he stated, that he had been settled in ord 46 years; that at the time of his settlement, reh consisted of but 11 members, and that there

DEDICATION.

n Thursday, 27th ult. the house recently erected by Congregational Society in Cohasset, was solen ed to the service & worship of Almighty God. atrodoctory prayer was made by the Rev. Mr. of Braintree; Dedicatory prayer by Rev. Mr. (Braintree; Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Wisner cluding prayer by the Rev. Mr. Jenlate of Greenfield.

rmon was expected to be delivered by the Dr. Bates of Middlebury; but his ill health at the prevented him." The text chosen by Rev. Mr. was Coll. iii, 11. But Christ is all and and, though prepared on a very short notice, a was happily adapted to the occasion. The red musick were selected and performed r highly creditable to the taste and improvembers of the infant Society.

oncourse of speciators, among whom were ervices of the day. Though the house was rally full, and many were unable even to ity to stand within the walls, the utand attention was preserved.

e consider that but a few months have slapsthe little band composing this Society first in for themselves the ordinances of the ording to their views of what Christ reuse of joy to the friends of evangelical sey have so entirely succeeded. If ed with the circumstances of the rise of this little Church and Society, and of in this vicinity, where the friends of the aken a decided stand in favor of what essentials of the gospel, would preew of it to the public, a favor would be any of your readers, and I doubt gement given to some who are still tin-

wing Sabbath, however, his health beered, he gave the Society a Sermon he sperament for the first time to the

gering by the cold streams of Babylon, fearing that should they come out and be separate from those who deny the divinity of their Redeemer, they should fail pporting among themselves a purer ministry.

If I am correctly informed, there is scarce an ance where the worshippers of the Lord Jesus have staken decided ground, in which they have failed of forming and supporting a Society; and but very few, where there has not been, in connexion with their separation, an outpouring of the Holy Spirit, upon the Society thus standing forth in defence of the faith once delivered to the saints. [Communicated

INSTALLED.

On Wednesday, Jan. 12, the Rev. SIMEON WOOD-RUFF, as pastor of the Presbyterian Church and Soci-ety in Strongville, Cuyahoga County, Ohio. Introductory prayer by Rev. Daniel W. Lathrop. Sermon by Rev. Stephen J. Bradstreet. Charge to the Pastor elect, by Rev. Israel Shailer. Charge to the people by Rev. Lot B. Sullivan. Concluding prayer by Rev. M'Cray. The several parts of the service were performed in a very appropriate and solemn manner. The sermon was peculiarly interesting. The music was excellent, and would have been honorable to an older settlement. The day was remarkably fine, the audience large, and the whole scene impressive. In presenting the call to Rev. Mr. Woodruff, there was senting voice, and the prospects of this rising Chur ch and Society are at present peculiarly flat-

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY The following sums have recently been received by the subscriber, in aid of the Am. Colonization Society: Collected in Nottingham West, July 5, by hand of J. P. Fisher In Hallowell, in Rev. Mr. Gillet's meeting

house, after an oration by Mr. Otis, July 5, A.M. 25 00 the same place, after an address before Rev. Mr. Gillet's society, by Mr. Danforth, July 5, P. M., by S. G. Ladt In Mexico, N. Y. by Henry Hill, Esq. Individuals in Burlington, Vt. by F. Wood S. Hill, Union, Me.

Congregation in Vernon Centre, N. Y., by Hen-Hill, Esq. Avails of charity box, by Rebecca Haskins, Waterford, Me Mehitable Bates, Plainfield

Family of Dea. Mark Newman, Andover

Rev. Mr. Greely, Turner, Me. by T. Tarbell, Esq. 5 00
Rev. Mr. Adams, Vassalboro', Me. by do. 7 37
DAVID HALE, Treas. of the Boston Com.
of Correspondence, No. 31, Kilby-St. \$92 83

QUESTION.

Is it, or is it not, a breach of Divine rule, for a Christian brother to withhold his proportion of expense for the support of the Gospel ministry? An answer is requested.

NOTICE.

A Sermon will be delivered before the Auxiliary Education Society of the Young Men of Boston, at Park-street Church, on Sabbath evening next, by the Rev. LEONARD BACON—after which a collection will be taken. per order, WM. SEWALL, Sec'y.

POLITICAL & OCCASIONAL.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the ships Hudson and Tally-ho, from London, nd Howard, from Havre, the Editors of the N. Y Daily Advertiser have received London papers to Jan. 3d, and Havre to Dec. 16th. By the Amethyst London papers have been received here to the same date RUSSIA.

It appears that the hurricane, which we mentioned as having occasioned great destruction in England, ntinued its course with tremendous power, across the North Sea to Gottenburg and Stockholm, and finally spent its greatest violence on the waters and coasts of the Baltic. By a reference to the map, it will be een that its course was nearly northeast. In Sweden rooted up whole forests. It forced the waters of he Baltic up the Gulph of Finland, and thus occasiond a most destructive inundation in St. Petersburgh, which is situated near its farther extremity. It was the 20 h of November. The river Neva partook of the violence of the current-its waters were driven back-and ere long the greater part of the bridges over it, and over the canals, were destroyed. "Vessels of he largest size, and loaded with all sorts of goods, were carried over the quays, and wrecked in the streets a the midist of the city." At one o'clock in the day, the waters had covered the ground stories of all the louses in the lower streets. "Commerce," says one ecount, " has suffered to the amount of 150 millions; vast quantities of goods being destroyed in the magazines. Sugars rose nearly 40 per cent. The regiment of carabiniers was entirely lost, men and horses; and the cemeteries of the city being broken open by the waters, the coffins floated about the streets. persons were found drowned in the houses, and 8000 more are missing." No similar disaster was ever known .- When at length the wind abated, and the streets again appeared, the city presented "a vast field of devastation." Nearly all the cattle for many miles around were destroyed, the country being perfectly level.

The city of Christiana also suffered severely. The oss in cattle, sugar, coffee, tobacco, &c. is immense The Russian fleet, lying at Cronstadt, was much injured, and a 100 gun ship sunk.

* These numbers are probably much too large.-En. FRANCE.

The sessions of the Chambers were opened on the 23d of December, by a speech of the King, which of course was received with loud acclamations. He begins by mentioning the bereavement occasioned to himself and the nation by the death of Louis XVIII. He states that the relations of France with foreign governments had experienced no change, and that he had consented to protract the stay of a part of the troops in Spain. He concludes thus:- "I thank Divine Provience for having deigned to make use of me to repair the last misfortunes of my people, and I conjure it to protect this beautiful France, which I am proud of

M. Appert proposes to publish a journal of the prisls, primary Schools and benevolent Institions, in Paris.

M. Goury has made an important discovery in brickmaking, by which bricks are made almost as durable a those of ancient Rome The Palace of the Thuileries caught fire on the 11th,

at it was soon extinguished.

The Bordeaux Memorial states, that by account m Corrunna, the greater part of the troops destined for Havana have embarked, and that the vessels will sail when they have received on board the remainder, who seem animated with "the best spirit." This lit-

tle expedition, which will go first to Havana, is tined for Vera Cruz, to reinforce the castle of St. Juan The king has ordered the armament of the two fine frigates built at Ferrol. The funds have been supplied; and it appears that they are destined for the Pacific, to protect the operations of the Royal armies in

ENGLAND.

By the ship Canada which arrived at N. Y. Jan. 30th, information has been received that the ship Diamond, from N. Y. for Liverpool, was totally lost on the coast of Wales, & that nearly all on board, perished. There were 13 cabin & 15 steerage passengers on board.

The students of the Royal College of Orleans, comnenced a riot on the night of the 24th of November The riot was principally among the students of the first class, about fifty in number. One of the teachers wered himself from his window by the aid of a sheet d thus escaped the rioters. The military were cal-

out and order was restored. Mission of Mr. Stretford Canning to Russia .-On this subject the Courier of Dec. 14th says, that the boundary line on the North west coast of America, the affairs of Greece and those of South America, would come under discussion; that on the two first the most desirable results were to be anticipated; and with regard to the latter, Great Britain had no intention of opting at present any new course of measures.

The Whiteboys continue to produce disturbances in reland. There has been a mob in Edinburgh, which owever appears to have produced no very serious con

On the 23d Dec. it was made officially known in Ca. the Commodores of their Squadrons and ships of war to protect the Spanish flag from the attacks of the Algerines as far as can be done consistently with hat is due to that Regency; to convoy to Cadiz such vessels, lately come from America, as are now in port Mahon; and to prevent the landing of the Revolutionists on any part of the coast of Spain,

Madrid, Nov. 22 .- The evacuation of the interior by the French army is likely to be attended with serious results. At Cannoros, Rioja, a band has been already ormed, consisting of 250 men of infantry, and 70 cay alry, against whom have been sent the Royalist volun-teers of Soria, Tarazona, Tudelah, and several other

Intelligence from Madrid, under date of the 28th of November, men ions that a part of the French troops had marched from the Spanish capitol, and others were to follow, but that these movements had been suspendby the arrival of a courier from France, who was the bearer of a new treaty, by which it is arranged that 10,000 men were to remain in Spain, and that the garrions of Santona and Saragossa were also to be held by the French troops.

Extract of a letter received in London, dated Mad-

rid, Dec. 7.
In my last, I mentioned the American Minister havng sent off his Secretary, at a short notice, with destatches to Washington*—the cause now comes out The King, in his wisdom, formally demands of the I States to recall the recognition of the independence of he several independent Spanish countries in America under pain, in case of refusal, of issuing a Royal De-cree revoking the cession of the Floridas.

 The American Secretary of Legation above al-luded to, Mr. Appleton, passed through London for Liverpool, where, says a London paper, he has embarked for New-York.

GREECE .- A letter from Vice Admiral Sactonia dated Cape Malea, Nov. 20, to his friends at Triesce states, that in the battle of Nov. 13, near the great of Candia, with the Egyptians, the Greaks obained a complete victory, and took more than twenty transports, with troops, arms, and many persons of distinction. He says the happiness and safety of the ountry are now secured. Constantinople, Nov. 29 .- A new army of reserve

s to be formed by the Grand Signior, of Asiatic troops, and to be encamped before the city. The Grand Vizer's presence is considered necessary to tranquility. The Divan threatens a new campaign in the spring but s in want of funds. The land of some of the richest Pachas is talked o Missolonghi, Nov. 6 .- The Seraskier, has entirely

thdrawn his troops from Amblyani, and his forces, whilst he was beating a retreat, were pursued and con uered by our men. At present, there is no other army, but that of Omer Pacha, and before long, even that vill disband itself, as the winter season approaches. In Albania, there have been dissertions rages between the dissenting parties, and they seem much exasperated against each other. As to the affairs of the Peloponnesus, there is a project to commence the siege of Patras, by sea and lind.

Servia, Bulgaria, and the other provinces of European Turkey, the mass of whose inhabitants profess the same religion with the Greets, have been greatly moved in favor of the Greeks by their recent successes. INTERESTING-F TRUE.

The New Orleans Gazette of Dec. 31 remarks, that nformation had been received there from Havana, that a Colombian fleet of 14 sail, was seen daily off the Moro, and that the Spanish General, La Borda, was making the greatest exertions to meet them. His force, is said, consists of the Sabine, 44 guas-two correttes, 28 and 22-and three brigs, each 22. The Coombian fleet, under Commodor: Beluche, consists of the Ceres 28, Com. Beluche; Venezuela 38, Chitty; Bolivar 23, Clarke; Boyacca 22, Brown; Indepen dence 22, Menzies; Espartana 1, Mankin; Mars 14, and the rest schooners, with pilet guns. A battle is daily expected.

CONGRESS.

Monday, Jan. 24 .- On motion of Mr. Barbour dent's Message respecting pirace to be printed, together with the documents.

Tuesday, Jan. 25 .- The bill allowing a drawback on cordage made of imported henp, was rejected by the Senate, Ayes 18, Nays 23 .- Same day, in the House, a resolution was passed, requesting the President to lay before that body, the correspondence between the United States and France, touching the interpretation of the 8th article of the treaty for the cession of Louisiana. Mr. Webster's bill for the punshment of crimes against the United States, was debated at length.

Wednesday, Jan. 26 .- A bill passed the Senate (30 to 12) to provide for making a road from Missouri to Mexico .- In the House, Mr. Wright, from the Select Committee, reported a set of rules to be observed in the election of President,-Mr. Webster's bill was further discussed, but not decided.

Thursday, Jan. 27 .-- A Message from the Presideat was read on the subject of the removal of the Indian Tribes from the lands they now hold, to the country lying westward and northward thereof on conditions and in a manner to promote their interest and happiness; which was read, and 2000 copies of the message and documents were ordered to be printed-2000 for the use of the Senate, and 1000 to be placed at the disposal of the Secretary at War, to be distribu ted among the Indians .- The same document was comnicated to the House, and was ordered to be printed. A bill to authorize the sale of unserviceable ordnance, arms, and military stores, passed to be engrossed.

New Post Office-Bill .- A bill on the subject of Post-Offices, containing 48 sections, was read, and amended. The franking privilege of Members of Congress, was extended to 60 days, before and after every ssion, instead of 20 days.

Friday, Jan. 25 .- Mr. Webster's bill, providing for the punishment of crimes against the United States. PASSED, and was sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Letters from Washington afford reason to believe that Mr. Adams' prospects are brightening, and that he will in all probability be elected to the Presidency. The story runs, that the friends of Mr. Clay have ed with those of Mr. Adams; and from this cir stance it is shrewdly conjectured, that if the latter is elected President, the former will be appointed Secre-

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Boston & Connecticut River Canal. On Monday last it was ordered in both Houses of the

Legislature, that the Committee on Internal Improvements be directed to inquire into the expediency of causing a Survey to be made from Boston to Connecticut River, with a view to the practicability of constructing a Canal. AMHERST COLLEGE.

The question on the Petition for the incorporation of Amherst College, having been taken in the House late on Friday evening, a part of our papers had been previously struck off. We therefore repeat, that the decision was in favor of the Charter, Ayes 114, Nays 95. [It was stated 96 in our last, owing to a mistake in counting the votes when the question was taken.] This decision, it will be recollected, is in concurrence, the Senate having voted in favor of a Charter at the

Accordingly, on Monday last, the Trustees introduced their bill into the Senate, where it was read for the first time. This bill provides that the corporation shall have the customary powers-the annual income not to exceed \$30,000—the will of the donors to be faithfully conformed to-no particular religious opinion to be required as a test of office, and no student to be denied any privilege on account of the religious opinion he may entertain. Williams College may be united if within 7 years its Trustees signify a desire of union, on terms to be agreed on by commissioners from both Boards. The Legislature may appoint Vistors; and the charter is not to be considered a pledge that money shall hereafter be granted .- This bill was discussed in the Senate on Wednesday. On the question of striking out the last clause (in respect to grant ing funds) a negative vote was given. Ayes 10, Navs 21

The bill was then committed to Hon. Messrs. Mills Leland, Richardson, Hubbard and Greenel, for reviion. On Thursday the Senate was occupied in hearing Prof. Everett in a powerful speech of nearly 4 hours, supporting the Memorial of the Resident Instructors of Harvard College.

on Friday, the Bill of Incorporation, with a few light amendments, passed the Senate without oppo-

At a meeting of the citizens in Faneuiel Hall on Tuesday last, it was voted (251 to 175) to make ap-plication to the Legislature for a change in the city charter, so that in future there shall be 12 Aldermen stead of 8, and that one be chosen from each Ward

Starm .- A violent northeast snow storm commen on Tuesday and continued till Wednesday noon when it turned to rain. The water covered some of the wharves, and was driven up into the streets adjacent.

A great number of cellars were invaded, and several families were obliged to retreat from the lower floors of their Louses. From all we can learn, however, we conclude that no very great damage has been occasioned.

MARRIAGES.

In Boston, by Rev. Mr. Wisner, Mr. Robert Par-ker to Miss Deborah B. Millet, daughter of Capt. John M. of Kennebunk; Mr. Ebenezer H. Wheelock to Mis Elsey Kimball; by Rev. Dr. Baldwin, Mr. Sherad H. Springer to Miss Mary P. daughter of Mr. Benjamin Binney; Ezekiel Simpson to Miss Roxana Simpson. In Dedham, Mr. Oren Colburn, of Newton, to Miss Mary Barney, of D.—In Salem, Mr. Renjamin Whito Miss Mary C. Creamer; Mr. Charle

Ratford to Miss Eliza Stimpson. DEATHS.

In Boston, Mr. Nathaniel Fro hingham, aged 79 Mr. John O. Neal, 28; Ann. child of Mr. John Mul-len; Mrs. Hannah, relict of Henry Vose, Esq. 72; Mr. William Newman; Mr. William I. Ratchfold; Miss Rebecca Larkin, 69; Mrs. Mary Morris, 71; Genera Amasa Davis, at an advanced age; Capt. Joseph Eaton 75; Mr. Phineas Pratt, 42; Mrs. Hannah Haskell fe of Mr. Josiah H. 34; widow Davis, 75; Mr. Susan Cross, 47; Mr. Thomas Dunn; Capt. Simonds, 45; Mr. Robert Roberts, 53; Mr. Isaic Faxon, 38; Mr. Henry Williams, 43; Wm. H. Rice 2, son of Mr. Abishar R.; Mrs. Hepzibali, wife of Mr. Peter Holt, 68, formerly of Andover; Charles Edw. Waters, child of Mr. Issaac W.; Mr. John Low, 60, for 28 years Sexton of the West Church; Mrs. Lucy Lovis, wife of Mr. Thomas L. 28; Mrs. Abigzil, wife Mr. Elkanah Hayden, 60; Mrs. Joanna P. consort of Mr. John Kimball, ir.; Mrs. Mary Davenport, 80.

Of Hooping Cough, 1-Fever, 1-Accidental 1prosy, 1—t onsumption, 2—Hectic Fever, 1—In-numation of the Bladder, '- Paralictic, 1—Debility, 2-Sudden, I-Dropsy in the Chest, 1-Influenza, 1 ity Poor, 3. Total 17.
In Cambridgeport, Mr. Thomas A. Pease, 85.—It

Dorchester, Miss Abigail Wheelright, 66, daughter of the late Mr. Job W. of this city.—In Lechmere Point Cambridge, Mr. James Brooks, glass maker, 60 .- Is Roxbury, Rev. John Bradford, 69.—In Quincy, George Henry Apthorp, Esq. 54.—In Watertown, Miss Lucy Dana, 16, eldest daughter of Mr. Elisha Monday, Jan. 24.—On motion of Mr. Barbour, W. D.—In Levington, Mr. Joseph Carter, formerly the Senate ordered 1500 additional copies of the Presiridow Sarah Richardson, 88 .- In Groton, Mr. Beni Tarbell, 88. He has left a widow with whom he has lived 64 years!—In Pawtucket, Mrs. Mary Arnold, consort of Col. John A. 64.—In Salem, Mr. Ezekiel Goodale, 57; Mrs. Sarah Southwick, 70; Mrs. Rebecca, widow of Capt. Moses Yell, 56; Miss Mary t daughter of Edward A. Holyoke, M. D. 62 .- In Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of John Freeman Sandwich, Esq.-In Chelsea, Mrs. Sarah Staniels, 24, wife of Carpenter S .- In Lynn, Mr. Joel Breed, 70 .- In Nantucket, Mr. Tristram Swain, 77; Miss Catharine Gardner, 77; Miss Mary Folger, daughter of Mr. Per-egrine F. 28; Mrs. Nancy Worth, wife of Capt. Wm. egrine F. 28; Mrs. Nancy Worth, wife of Capt. Wm. W. 2d, 25; Mr. Francis Brown, 79; Capt. Robert Folger, 66.-In Rowley, Mr. Jonathan Taylor, for merly of Amherst, N. H. 71 .- In Williamsburg, Mr. Nathaniel Abell, 64

In Exeter, N. H. Mrs. Catharine relict of Nath't Parker, Esq. 60,—In Chester, N. H. Mr. Wells Chase, 87, formerly of Newbury,—In Concord, N. H. Capt. olin Chandler, of Boscowen, 72; Robert Davis, 35 .- At Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, Dec. 16, Mr. 80; Dec. 17th, of apoplexy Jonathan Basset, 80; Dec. 17th, of apoplexy, Mrs. Rebeeca, wife of Mathew Mayhew, Esq.; in Jan. Mr. Ahishai Maybew.

In Washington, at the house of James Larned, Esq. Mrs. Sarah W. Larned, aged 25 years, the widow of the Rev. Sylvester Larned, late pastor of the Presby-terian church, in New Orleans. She exemplified the blessedness of the hopes which faith in the Redeemer can afford, amidst the afflictions of life. Since the year 1820, she has been called to mourn the loss of her dished husband, her only child, her mother, her prothers and her only sister. She was a victim of the ame kind of consumption, which bose all her family to the tomb. The consolations of the gospel were fully hers. To the inquiry, how she felt in the prospect of death, she replied, "tranquil." She remarked, when her vision failed, "my eye sight is gone—but I have bright views of Jesus."—and as if she was just entering Heaven, and in full view of the mansions of eternal rest, she said—'I would not be back for worlds' and in a few moments after, expired.

In Oxford, Con. Mr. Burr Waters, aged 20. He was cutting a tree, against which another had lodged, and had ran 65 or 70 feet, when the tree falling differ-ent from what he expected, struck him, breaking his skull and his limbs in several places; he survived a-

In Reading, Vt. Mr. Stedman Wymans, aged 23 years. He was found suspended from a tree, in the woods, not far from his father's, where it was supposed he had emained nearly twenty four flours, as he left a neighbour's the day preceding, and is supposed to have im-mediately repaired to the theatre where he consummated his tragic purposes. Report says he was one of those unfortunate wouth of whem " love" the madeine "

THE Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts So-Jews, will be held on Thursday Evening next, (Feb.

10th) at 7 o'clock, at the Old South Vestry. HOWARD BENEVOLENT SOCIETY. THE Anniversary Meeting of the Howard Benev-olent Society will be holden at the Old South Church on Wednesday evening next, at 7 o clock; when a Sermon adapted to the occasion, will be de-

tion taken up in aid of the tion taken up in aid of the Society's funds.

By order of the Committee,

Boston, Feb. 4. 1825. Gerard Hallock, Sec'y.

livered by the Rev. HENRY WARE, ir. and a coilec-

THE FOUNTAIN OF LIFE OPENED; or a Display of Christ, in his associated as JUST PUBLISHED. Display of Christ, in his essential and mediatorial glory. Containing forty-two sermons, on various texts. By the Rev. John Flavel. First American

SEVEN LECTURES on Female Education. By JAMES M. GARNET. For Sale by RICHARDSON & LORD, Washington-Street. Feb. 5.

HEAVENLY SISTERS.

FOR Sale, by Lincoln & Edmands, 59, Washington-Street. The Heavenly Sisters; or Biographical Sketches of the Lives of thirty emmeady ous Females, being a suitable premium for Sabbath hools. Price 50 cents. WETHERSFIELD SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

OR the sake of preaching the gospel to a small soci ety, that would o herwise have been destitute, the subscriber removed from Byfield to Saugus. Laving tried the experiment for three years he found the duties of structing and preaching too arduous for his enfeebled constitution. He was, therefore, induced, with the consent of his beloved people, to comply with the invitation of his friends in Wethersfield, to attempt the cation of his seminary in this delightful village.

same general plan of instruction will irsued, as at Byfield and Saugus. It is hoped, hower, that the experience of seven years has suggested number of very important improvements

The Young Ladies of the Seminary will be instructin two classes, the Senior and the Junior

JUNIOR CLASS. The principal branches to be pursued by this class, re reading, defining, writing, pen-making, arithmetic, ancient and modern geography, grammar, punctuation.

The following books will be used by this class Bible, the Union [Historical] Catechism, an English Dictionary, Colburn's first lessons in Arithmetic, Da-boll's Arithmetic, Murray's Grammar and Exercises, Abridgement of Blair's Lectures, Worcester's Elements of Geography, with his ancient and modern Maps, Whelpley's Compend of History, Goodrich's

History of the United States, and the Night Thoughts admission into the junior class, young ladies will e expected to be able to read common prose with progress in spelling; to have a general acquaintance with English Grammar, and an ability to parse easy phrases; to have some acquaintance with sodern Geparaphy, a good knowledge of the fundamental rules of Arithmetic, and of seven sections of Colburn's First Lessons, together with such an acquaintance with Scripture History as may be gained from the Minor Historical Catechism. Their acquaintance with these ranches, in order for admission, will generally be ascertained by examination, or by performances in the Preparatory School. Two or three weeks attendance this chool may suffice for this purpose. Except in some ver, special cases, no one will be admitt this class under the age of fourseen years.

SENIOR CLASS. It is expected, that candidates for admission into his class, will be well acquainted with the junior stu-fies except the History of the United States for the suing season. It will not, however, be considered solutely essential for them to have studied the same pooks. It is particularly required, that they be well

fractions, proportion, interest and the square root This class will pursue their studies in the use of the following books; the Bible, the Union Catechism, an English Dictionary, Watts on the Improvement of the wind, Conversations on Natural Philosophy, Conver-sations on Chemistry, outline of a Course of Lectures on Astronomy, Goldsmith's Abridgment of the History of England, Goodrich's History of the United States, the Night Thoughts, and, if there be time, some cheap ompend of Ecclesiastical History.

This class will also receive instruction in reading, criting, punctuation and composition. To the last nentioned branch, as being highly important, and much neglected, both classes will pay much attention. And is confidently hoped, that in consequence of adoptng a particular method, the young ladies will find this ranch much more easy, and much less unpleasant than ome may fear.

Young ladies will be admitted into the senior class only by examination, or previous attendance in the preparatory school. Requisite age not less than fifteen The Instructor has been peculiarly gratified to wit-

ness the lively and increasing interest manifested by his pupils in attending to intellectual philosophy, especially the last season. He hopes the ensuing season ease the number of his lectures upon this noble, pracand very important science. As every branch is taught systematically, and as it ighly desirable that each student should be instructed

n the reasons of each system, it is earnestly requested

that those who may attend the seminary, may, if posble, enter at the commencement of the season. The seminary will be open the ensuing season, during two terms, the first twelve weeks, and the second fourteen, separated by a vacation of a fortnight. Price of justruction for the first term. \$6 : for the second \$7. each to be paid in advance. The farst term will com-mence on the first Wednesday in May, at 8 o'clock,

A. M. The introductory lecture will commence at 10 PREPARATORY SCHOOL. A preparatory school has already commenced in one of the seminary halls. The principal design of this is to prepare young ladies for the seminary. Others, however, who may not have the seminary in view, and also young masters, may be instructed branches, and likewise in writing. This school is taught principally by Mrs. and Miss Emerson. It will coninue, till within a fortnight of the opening of the semi-

Price of instruction and fuel in this school, 42 cents

COLLATERAL SCHOOL

At the close of the Preparatory, it is proposed to open a Collateral School, particularly designed to qualify young ladies to join the seminary at some future sea though other young ladies may be received school will be taught principally by Miss S. C. Kettele of Charlestown, Mass. It will be superintended, however, by the principal of the seminary. will attend devotional exercises together; and such members of the school, as may be judged sufficiently advanced, will be allowed to attend the fectures of the seminary. This school will be kept two terms fourteen weeks each, having the same vacation as the

Price of instruction in the Collateral School, 30 cents

The seminary and two schools are designed as parts of a systematic course of instruction, in which the teachers will exert their daily efforts to render the progress of their pupils pleasant, thorough, rapid and useful

Though the principal of the seminary considers intellectual, moral and theological science incomparably more dignified and important than merely phyence, he has deemed it his duty to expend a few hundred dollars for instruments of exquisite works to exhibit and illustrate some of the laws by which the Creator governs the material universe.

on price of board in this village, \$150 a week. washing, fuel and lights not included. Students can here be accommodated with such books

and articles of stationary, as they may have occasion to purchase, at the usual prices. JOSEPH EMERSON

POETRY.

For the Recorder & Telegraph. FRIENDSHIP.

And what is Friendship? Not a star, That glows at night, And vanishes away,

At the approach of day; And leaves no trace to tell us where It shone so bright. Tis not the beauteous morning flower,

Glistening with Jew, Which blooms awhile so fair-Whose fragrance fills the air,--But closes when the Sun, in power, Rises to view.

It is the flame that warms the heart, And swells the breast : Which sparkles in the eye, And which can never die, But will its perfect bliss impart In future rest.

It is a pure and glittering gem From Christ above ; We'll keep it till we die, And, when we go on high, We'll fix it " in the diadem Of Him we love."

G. M. BARD.

For the Recorder & Telegraph. LINES

Suggested by the sudden death of a young friend, who expressed a strong desire for more time to prepare for Eternity. Oh for a day, an hour-one moment more. To make my peace with long offended Heaven ! Time ! O thou restless, swift careering time, Stay, stay but one short moment-rest thy wing, Till my undying soul has found its God. One moment did I say? And can I press The mighty work of a whole wasted life Into this short, this agonizing moment ! Ye squander'd years! how do ye now arise In sad array before my wilder'd mind! How does the thought of early misspent hours And days of youthful, thoughtless gaiety, Send keenest anguish through my soul! And yet I knew that this dread hour must ere long come. I knew it by an inward voice, that daily Warn'd me to flee from sinful worldly pleasures. There sounded oft the monitory call-Remember, O remember thou must die. I knew it by the soft, beseeching look

Of a fond mother, when alas! I turn'd

I knew it well-for oft the solemn voice

Of him who watch'd for souls, did ring

In my dull ear-Prepare to meet thy God.

Ah! darkness hovers o'er me! I must go.

No angels guide my way ; no gracious voice

Sounding from heaven can bid me welcome !

From her sweet gaze, to tread the paths of sin.

MISCELLANY.

For the Recorder & Telegraph. LETTERS TO A SISTER. NO. 1.

My dear Sister,—You will demand no apology, and I shall offer none, for soliciting your attention occasionally to the most important of all subjects. We have conversed together freely. There has appeared nave conversed loge ner treety. There has appeared no difference in opinion between us. Our views of the great system of revealed truth harmonize with those entertained by the natural guardians of our early years, and with those defended by the most eminent servants of God from age to age. But, if I mis-take not, there exists a difference between us, which no speculations can reach, and which nothing short of the mighty power of God can remove. I need not repeat to you, what I have often said, of the joy that would be given me, by the event of your cor-dial submission to the claims of God upon you, of your renouncement of the vanities of the world and cheerful devotion to the interests of piety. are already perfectly assured, that compared with this. there is no earthly prosperity you can ever enjoy, which will give pleasure to a brother, who even iden-

tifies your happiness with his own.

You have allowed me to use "great plainness of speech" in past conversations. You will not refuse me the same liberty now, when circumstances require the use of the pen instead of the tongue. It is, indeed, that you may have a more lasting memerial of your brother's wishes for your soul's prosperity than can be given in words that vanish in air, which induces me to put on paper the instructions and exhorations that seem to me suited to your state of mind. Earnestly desiring, as I do, to see you more than a speculative believer—to see you like Mary sitting at the feet of Jesus—or lingering about the Cross, as if loth to lose the sight of one whose smile has kindled the pure hope of immortality in your soul, I shall use a freedom, that to some may seem like rudeness-and to others folly; but to your conscience, and I hope to your heart, not only the subject, but the manner of your

er, will stand approved Religion, though associated in the minds of many, only with ideas of gloom and despondency, will be found on close examination, still to justify the cheering descriptions given of it by the inspired writers.

"Her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are posses. Sho is a tree of life to them, that hay hold are peace. She is a tree of life to them that lay hold upon her; and happy is every one that retaineth her.'
To know our relations to God; to discharge the dutie they involve; to cherich a spirit, to maintain a deportment corresponding with the high obligations under which we are laid, and the bright prospects Heaven opens to the eye of faith, must appear to any reasona-ble being, so far from a source of wretchedness, as to constitute the highest felicity of an immortal creature To know God, to approve of his character, law and government: to conform ourselves to him-to yield cheerful obedience to his requirements and a cordial acquiescence in his allotments—to cultivate dispositions that will fit the soul for the high enjoyments of heaven-and to employ one's powers, according the sphere in which we are placed, as angels employ theirs—this is religion. And what in all-this, is gloomy to a well regulated mind? What in all this, can fail recommend itself to any one, who, in the strength of his immortal powers, has risen at all above the le of a mere animal in his pursuit of happiness? Ah! it is not that it wants a recommendation to the understanding, nor to the conscience, that it meets so cold a ree from most men; but, its excellences find no corresponding principles in the natural heart-no genial affections are awakened there, by the purity and elevation of its character. I know, my dear si ter, that you respect religion-and that you are well assured of the indispensable necessity of its power over your heart, to your final happiness; but, at present, it has no attractions in your eye, which can prevail to separate you from the higher attractions of earthly pleasure. Allow me to hope that your conduct will not long force this solemn conviction on the mind of

AMERICANS IN ITALY.

your affectionate brother,

A police officer stopped the Diligence in a square at the entrance of Turin, and demanded our passports. "Are you all military?" inquired one of the police. "No, but we are all Piedmontese, except a Roman and " Americans!" with some surprise, "where are they?" and he steppe

nance, as if he had expected to see some whimsical specimen of human nature from a distant corner of the world, and was forming in his own mind a savage according to the best of his knowledge, of a mixture of skins and gew-gaws. When he saw however that we were white and wore clothes,—in short, that we looked like Christians and Piedmontese, he shrunk abashed; and making a most apologizing bow, instantly retired. The actually two living Americans in the Diligence; & several heads were successively thrust in at the windows, as if it had been a den of wild beasts, bringing staring eyes and gaping mouths almost into our faces. But they retreated as precipitately as if a lion had roared, and this only seemed to increase the curiosity of those behind, for nobody who obtained the wished-for sight, was heard to utter a single word, but each retired with precipitation It was with difficulty we restrained our laughter, though it must be acknowledged, that it was not very gratifying to be taken for a monster until the opposte is proved. There were however, a large proportion who evidently knew something of America, and advanced with more suppressed curiosity, & much respect, as towards the representatives of a country they considered the happiest on earth, and to men born and educated a the happiest on earth, and to men born and educated among political privileges and blessings far, very far, superior to those to which they were aspiring. Their thoughts had been so long employed about freedom, that the very name of a republic awakened their feelings in an instant .- Tour in Italy in 1821.

FOREIGN MISSION SCHOOL.

The following is a list of the Students at the Cornwall Foreign Mission School, in December last, as copied from the Report

cupied from the recport.					
Names of Students.	Countries.				
Horatio N. Hubbel,	Ang. Am. Trumbull, Ct				
Bennett Roberts,	do. Tompkins, N. 1				
Guy Chew,	Tuscarora.				
John E. Phelps,	Owyhee, Sandwich Isl.				
Charles M. Arohekeah,	do. do.				
Henry Toheetee,	do. do.				
David Brainerd,	do. do.				
Samuel J. Mills,	Woahoo, do.				
George Tyler,	Owyhee, do.				
John T. Komo,	do. do.				
Jacob P. Tarbel,	Iroquois.				
William L. Gray,	do.				
David Gray,	do.				
Peter Augustine,	Oneida.				
Solomon Salbattis,	Mohegan.				
William Botelho,	Chinese.				
Henry Martyn,	de.				
William Alum,	do.				
James Lerois,	Narraganset.				
John Joseph Loy,	Portuguese of Azores.				
Judah Isaae Abrahams,	Jew of England.				
George Fox,	Seneoa.				
George Washington,	do.				
David Carter,	Cherokee.				
John Sanders,	do.				
James Terriel,	Choctaw.				
Miles Mackey,	do.				
Isaac Fisk,	do.				
James Crane,	Chippeway				
George Whitefield,	do.				
Robert Monroe,	Osage.				

Stephen Van Rensselaer, The donations in money to the Institution, from June 1st to Dec. 1st, 1824, amounted to \$280. The donations in clothing, provisions, &c. to a still larger sum in value.

Worthy of Imitation .- On the cover of the London Missionary Register for October last, there is the the following acknowledgement of a donation to the Church Missionary Society. "Thank offering to God for deliverance from imminent peril, 1000/." This reduced to our currency is nearly \$4450. This is a noble way of showing gratification to God for his par-ticular mercies, for independent of the offering up of the heart to his love and service, what can testify a better state of feeling than a willingness to devote a portion of our worldly goods to the advancement of his cause among men! Let those who have experienced any special marks of God's Providential care in deliverance from dangers, by sea or land, in restorations from sickness, &c. think of the above example, and learn a valuable lesson.—Philad. Rec.

" Boast not thyself of to-morrow." The Village Record of the 5th January says, " R. G. Harper has offered himself as a candidate for the 20th Congress—the election takes place on the fall of 1826—this is taking time by the fore-lock."

In a Baltimore paper of last week we see the sudden death announced of Gen. Robert Goodloe Harper, a gentleman highly distinguished as an able Lawyer, an eminent Statesman, and a steady and efficient advo-cate for the abolition of slavery; who departed this transitory life on Friday the 14th inst. in the city of

LITERARY & SCIENTIFIC.

HARVARD COLLEGE

The Report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the financial and other concerns of Harvard College, was read before the Board of Overseers on the 6th ult. It gives in the first place, a view of the salaries of the college officers, with an estimate of receipts and expenditures for the year commencing July 1. 1824. Next, the foundation, statutes, and regulations of the several Professorships and Tutorships. Thirdly, the answers of the immediate Gov ernment to a series of questions proposed by the Committee. Lastly, a revised code of the College Laws.

Salaries of College Officers. Rev. John T. Kirkland, L. L. D. President. Rev. Henry Ware, D. D. Prof. Divin., Hon. Isaac Parker, L L. D. Royall Prof. Law, Levi Hedge, L L. D. Prof. Logick, &c., Rev. John S. Popkin, Prof. Greek, Hon, Ashel Stearns, A. M. Univ. Prof. Law. 870 Sidney Willard, A. M. Prof. Hebrew, &c., John Ferrar, A. M. Prof. Math. & Nat. Phil. 1,700 Andrews Norton, A. M. Prof. Sacred Lit., George Ticknor, A. M. Prof. French & Span., Edward T. Channing, Prof. Rhet. & Orat. Rev. Edward Everett, Prof. Greek Lit. 1.700 1,700 Charles Folsom, A. M. Librarian, Rev. Geo. Otis, A. M. Tutor in Latin, 300 James Hayward, A. M. Tutor in Math. Regent, \$240,-two Proctors, \$150 each, Assistant Librarian, Francis Sales, Inst. in French & Spanish, 1,000 Medical Professors, Tressurer, \$758-Steward, \$1000, 3,210 SecretaryOverseers, 60-Extra instruction, 500. Janitor 275-Gallery Money, \$70,

Total Salary of College Officere, \$28,354 The other annual expenditures are estimated to make the total amount for one year While the total income for a year is

Leaving a balance in favor of the College Among the productive funds of the Institution 863,638 are, of 6 per cent stock 5 per cent do. Bank stock 42,975 114,258 \$254,501

The College also owns shares in bridges and canals, yielding \$710 yearly. Rent on real estates, \$3710, &c. From the answers to questions proposed by the Committee to the immediate government, we collect several interesting facts.

The average age of students admitted to the class of 1752, was 16 years and 3 months; 1753, 15 years

and 5 months; 1754, 16 years and 7 months; 1755, 16 years and 6 months; 1806, 16 years and 5 months; 1807, 16 years; 1808, 16 years and 4 months; 1809, 16 years and 5 months; 1820, 16 years and 10 months; 1821, 16 years and 4 1-2 months; 1822, 17 1-2 years; 1823, 17 years and one month.

The number of students rejected in 1820, was six; 1821, six; 1822, three; 1823, four.

The average of all the absences ascribed to ill health for the College year 1818-19, was 7 to each student On the two subsequent years, 8 to each student annually. Average of all other absences besides from sickness during the three years, 22 to each student annually.

The number of nights of absence from College in 1823-4, gave an average (not including those who kept school) of 7 2-3 for each student.

The average number of students employed in teaching school each winter, is 50, and they are generally

among	the got			SHMI	NTS		
Years*	No. Stud.	Ex-	Rus-			Ad- mon.	Amount of Fines
1805	147	1	1	111	1	12	\$802
1806	168			30	10	20	652
1807	182	2	4	2	18	15	879
1808	187		2	6	15	9	534
1809	214		2 2	2	8	11	757
18:0	213			2 2	8	7	675
1811	230			2	11	12	507
1814	271		19	5	12	14	724
1815	267		111	1	6	11	746
1816	265	-		2	11	12	538
1817	257	2		1	5	2	746
1818	240	1	4	5	17	14	846
1819	250			4	20	13	482
1820	275		2	7	17	50	757
1821	277	1		3	7	24	632
1822	303			42	15	42	522
1823	267	5	1	7	6	44	593
	4013	11	25	132	186	302	\$11,392

The expences of a student are estimated at from \$389 to \$451 a year.

In reviewing the revised code of College Laws. the Committee recommend that the practice of permitting all the students to leave Cambridge on Saturday by a standing rule, be discontinued, and that Lectures or other exercises be assigned on the afternoon of that day, as on others. Also, that "in subdividing the classes for the convenience of recitation in any department, regard be had to the proficiency of the students in that department, and that each subdivision be carried forward as fast as can be done consistently with a thorough knowledge of the subjects of their

. The year is to be considered as beginning in the autumn, and extending into the next.

DANVILLE COLLEGE.

The Trustees of the Centre College in Kentucky, (at Danville) having entered into a written agreenent with the body of divines and elders in that state, by which the former were to receive \$20,000 for the use of that Institution, provided such agreement could be ratified by the Legislature, and some small alterations made in the charter, the same has been done by that body, and the contract is complete.

SCHOOLS IN NEW YORK. In the late message of the Hon. DE WITT CLIN-on, Governor of the State of New York, to the Legislature now essembled in Albany, there is the follo ing attestation to the benefits of Education, and the testimony of such a man is worth preserving.

"The number of children taught in our common schools during the last year exceeds 400,000, and is probably more than one fourth of our whole population. The students in the incorporated acade amount to about 2683, and in the colleges to 755. "The fund for the common schools may be stated at upwards of 1,739,100 dollars; and its annual in-

come at 98,000 dollars, to which may be added the interest on the future sales of lands and on the disposal of escheated property, the proceeds of which latter item may be added to the capital. 'However imposing this fund may appear, it is

sufficiently obvious that it ought to be augmented. This state is capable of supporting fourteen millions of inhabitants. This appropriation will therefore soon be found far behind the progress of population and the re tions for instruction.

Deeply impressed with the momentous nature of beeply impresses with the momentous nature of this department of our social policy to the cardinal interests of the state, I cannot withhold one important fact derived from past experience. Of the many thousands who have been instructed in our Free schools in the city of New-Yirk, there is not a solitary in-stance known of any one having been convicted of

EDUCATION IN MEXICO.

The following paragraph from the N. Y. Daily Advertiser, shows the influence of liberty, even in its infant state, on the progress of learning and of mind.

" A bill has been wice read before the legislature of Vera Cruz, for an establishment for religious and literary education, under the patronage and immediate inspection of the state and supported by contributions from the several districts, each of which shall be permitted to send a number of students. The institution s intended to contain twelve professorships, on the Spanish, English, Latin and French languages, logic, osophy, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, physical, political economy, constitutional law, and the principles of legislation, Roman law, canonical law the law of the land, religious doctrine and morals, and lastly, drawing. The professorships are to be endowed with at least one thousand dollars, and not more than twenty-five hundred, and the professors are to be perpetual. The supreme chief of the institution, is to receive a salary, not exceeding \$2000. The diplomas perpetual. are to be equal to those of the universities.

For the Recorder and Telegraph.

VANDER HOOGHT'S HEBREW BIBLE. A Correspondent feels it his duty to inform those of your numerous readers who devote themselves to biblical literature, that he has unexpectedly found a rich desideratum at Hall's (No. 34, Broad Street.) in the imported stereotype Hebrew Bible, lately published by a respectable company of booksellers in London. It is Judah D'Allemande's corrected and improved edition of the long and far famed edition of VANDER HOOGHT, which has stood the first in reputation," fo the period of more than one hundred years. The work is two volumes in one, royal octavo, and contains near twelve hundred pages, on fine paper, and with a large, beautiful type. It is obviously preferable in its appearance to the celebrated edition which could have been obtained in London for many years, under three or four guineas a copy. That was revised by V. H. three times; the present six times, as every sheet came from the press. Several smaller, and some important errors of V. H. were detected, and amended to the arms of the several smaller. in the new edition. Mr. D'A. does not specify the particular number of two hundred errors, which is the Mr. D'A. does not specify the mistake of Mr. Horne, confounding Mr. D'Allemande's preface with Vander Hooght's, where mention is made of two hundred discrepancies, which he (Mr. V. H.) had perceived in certain parts, and one thousand in other parts in the respected editions of the Hebrew Bible, which he had before him as a standard. The new work places the various readings and masoreti notes at the bottom of the page.

* Possibly this may be correct as to its general reputation—though there are individuals at least, who would rank either Jahn or Michaelis equally high with

This rich volume, which, in consequence of stereotype and the public demand of its copies, sells in Lon-don at the reduced price of twenty-five shillings, can be obtained (a few copies, and all on fine paper,) at the still more reduced price of four dollars and a half, at Mr. Hall's.

Mr. Horne, in his popular biblical work, recommends this as the " most beautiful, as well as the cheapest edition of the Hebrew Scriptures ever published.

FRENCH LITERATURE.

Libraries in Paris.

1. The Royal Library has 70,000 printed volume nd 70,000 manuscripts.

2. The Library of Monsieur, 150,000 printed volmes, and 5,000 manuscripts.

3. Library of St. Genevieve, 110,000 printed vol-

mes and 2,000 manuscripts.
4. The Mazarine Library 92,000 printed volumes,

and 3,000 manuscripts.

5. Library of the City of Paris, 20 000 volumes. All these are open daily to the public.

Besides these, the king has five private libraries— the library of the legislative council of state, (30,000 volumes) of the institute; of the invalids (20,000 volumes) of the Court of Cassation, formerly the library of the Advocates and Polytechnic School.

Under the minister of the Royal household are 10 libraries;—of the interior 22;—of war 12;—of justice 5;—of foreign affairs 1;-of the marine 6;-of finance 2. The Chamber of Peers and Deputies have each a li-

brary; that of the latter contains 30,000 volumes.

There are at Paris 79 printing-office	s, and 6161	book-
stores.		
Daily and other periodical pub	lications.	
Political Journals,	1	14
Advertisers,		-4
Half Perodical works,	ALC: N	10
Religious Journals,		3
Scientific Journals,		9
Literary Journals,	+	15
Law Journals,		14
Journal of Arts and Professions.		12
Military Journals,		2
Journals for Education,		2 2 2
Geographical Journals,		2
Journals of Fashions,		2
In the Departments there are, public	c libraries.	25;-
The state of the s		

the largest of which is at Lyons, containing 106,000; volumes; next to this that of Hordeaux, 105,000; total in all, 1,700,000 volumes.

From the Christian Observer, for Oct. 1824. Great attention is now paid in France to the culti-vation of Oriental studies. The king has recently given his sanction to a plan, the nature of which will appear from the following extract, from the report on

which it was grounded.
"The individual zeal of the laborious men who have devoted themselves to these arid studies is not enough: it requires to be favoured and seconded by a powerful hand. Why should not that be done now for oriental literature, which was done in the 16th and 17th centuries, for the study of antiquity and classical literature ! Might not a collection of the principal oriental works be undertaken, which should be published under the auspices of your majesty; also the great Byzantine collection, the collection of the council and of the historians of France, formerly executed at the royal printers. ing office? It would be easy for the royal printing office to execute this undertaking without interrupting the ordinary course of its labours, and even without incurring any considerable expense. Pupils are main-tained in that establishment to be instructed in the ty-pographical management of Oriental character.

The French Literati will, I doubt not, be eager to concur in this important enterprise, and to contribute, by their attention and their councils, to the new monuments which your majesty will consecrate to the glory of letters and of France.

Singular Statement .- A correspondent, who has been at the pains to make a calculation, states, that "the Conversations of Lord Byron" contains 540 pages: the printing is so loose, that there are not more than 70,000 words in it. Our paper, he says, contains, upon an average, 30,000 words. So that the book, which at first sold, in the quarto form, for 11 11s 6d., contains very little more matter than two news-papers which cost 1s 2d.; yet the author says in his preface, that he "despises book-making."

London Morning Herald.

MATHEMATICAL DIARY.

We have just received the first number of a work with the above title published in New-York, and conducted by Professor Adaria of Columbia College in that city. It is to be issued in quarterly numbers of 24 pages each, at one dollar a year, and is designed to promote and embody new researches and improvenents in Mathematics. It contains also a collection of questions, proposed, and to be solved, by ingenious correspondents. In the first number is an interesting essay on the quadrature and rectification of the circle

New Invention.—The Courier de la Meuse auounces an aronautic scheme which sinks into insignificance all former attempts. It is planned by a physician, named Robertson, and he intends, by means of it, to visit all parts of the globe. This wonderful machine, the Columbus of balloons, is to be called the Minerva, and will be 150 feet in diameter, and capable of raising 72,954 kilograms, or 149,037 French pounds. It will carry 60 persons, provisions for five or six months. furniture of all kinds, and scientific instruments. It will consist of a balloon holding 1,767,150 cubit feet of hy-drogen gas, and the vessel altogether will weigh 80,557 pounds. This stupendous aerial edifice is, we are sorry to learn, only retarded tor want of cash. What a misfortune

for a learned world! Soap .- A French writer recommends the use of otatoes, three fourths boiled, as a substitute for soap We can assure our readers, from long personal experi-ence, that boiled potatoes cleanse the hands as thorough y and easily as common soap; they prevent the chaps season, and keep the skin soft and heal thy .- Medical Int.

REFERENCE TESTAMENT. CUMMINGS, HILLIARD, & Co. have just p lished additional Tables, to accompany this high ly popular Testament. The work, independent of the m; has been recommended by the Officers of several Colleges and Theological Seminaries, and by two General Associations of Ministers.

Advertisement to the Tables. "The Editor of the Reference Testament is happy to acknowledge his particular obligations to Rev. Drs Miller and Lindsley of Princeton, Rev. ProfessorGood rich of New Haven, Rev. Justin Edwards of Andover, and Messrs. J. E. Worcester and J. W. for the assistance received from them, in preparing these Tables. By the politeness of Professor G cess has been had to a new work from Edinburgh, from which important aid has been obtained, in the ap plication of Walker's general principles and, as in that work, such vowel sounds, as would not probably be mistaken, have been left without marking in bles. It is now confidently believed, that the Reference Testament can be read more understandingly, correctly, and profitably than any other Edition. The REFERENCE LETTERS and KEY are adapted to excercise the understanding about the ideas contained in each paragraph of the oracles of God, and thus break up a habit, lamentably common, of reading mechanically, or without reflection. The TABLES relating to Etymology, Geography, Chronology, Prophecy, and other miscellaneous subjects, by elucidating many passages, will add to the interest with which they will be perused; and the marking of the PROPER NAMES, with the figure vowels of Walker's Dictionary, a work now in general use, will tend to render their pron ciation easy, accurate, and uniform. Clergymen, Superintendents and Teachers of Sunday Sch ceptors of Academies, School Committees, School Instructers, and Parents, are respectfully invited to exmine this Testament, and then lend as much of their influence to extend its circulation as their conviction of its merits will justify. Boston, Jan. 29

CHARACTER & OBJECT OF THE CHUR A SERMON, delivered at the Installation of Frederick Freeman, as pastor of the Third Freeman, and Society in Physical Characteristics of the Characteristics gregational Church and Society in Plymouth, Nov. 3d, 1824. By Justin Edwards, law the South Church in Andover. For sale by ARMSTRONG, No. 50, Cornhill. 3w Ja

SCOTT'S LETTERS AND PAPERS AMUEL T. ARMSTRONG has work, viz. LETTERS AND PAPERS, Rev. Thomas Scott, with occasional observed by John Scott, A. M. This volume contains le by John Scott, A. M. This volume contains lensh his family connexions, and to clergymen, axis persons upon various topics, and other matter will be ready for sale shortly, in one volume!

Price \$1 25 bound and lettered.

CATHARINE BROWN JUST published by SAMUEL T. ARMITTAN
No. 50, Covnhill, Memoir of Catharine Fig.
a Christian Indian of the Cherokee Nation. By fus Anderson, Assistant Secretary of the Angelon Byk Board of Commissioners for Foreign Mission, R 62 cents single-\$6 a dozen.

WHELPLEY'S SERMONS. PROPOSALS by John P. HAVER, No. 2
Broadway, New York, for publishing by shan
tion a Volume of MISCELLANEOUS SERMIN

by the Rev. PHILIP M. WHELPLEY, late page the First Presbyterian Church in the city of New Ji The volume which it is now proposed to pre the public, will contain a careful selection in works of its lamented author. It is believed, publication will lengthen out for many years service to the church militant, which it was heart to the church militant. service to the church minimant, which it was he he desire and prayer, while living, to be an by a terious act of God's sovereignty, this miniman a was early taken from his labours. The time cherish his memory will find in these Semesa Pastor, though dead, yet speaking to them a pastor, though dead, yet speaking to the many high their hearts have the natural tones, to which their hearts have all ponded. The friends of true religion will find a the productions of a man of intellect, taste and a However those who are to overlook its policinal incised to the work chiefly by the hope of indended to the souls of men, they confers they feel the and ness of the trust of preparing this memorial.

The volume will be accompanied by a brief Ma

by the Rev. Mr. BRUEN. This volume will contain from 400 to 508. betavo, to be printed with new type, on good page and will be delivered to subscribers at two defity cents, in extra boards.

The work will be issued soon after the sthere

AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL MAGA

THIS work is the property of the National Ca and is designed to promote union and educe among Sabbath School Teachers of every denom tion through the United States. The number time ted in this State is extremely small compared what it ought to be, and as in consequence side chase of the proprietorship of the New York ers Magazine (thus adding to the value and this publication) the first volume is to close a Dec. number and a new volume to commence a present month, it is thought a peculiarly in our Sabbath Schools to exert themselve late this work which is so happily calculated more them all.—It is so much approved in the that in addition to more than 100 copies for by individuals and these most by Sabiah S Teachers, the Moral and Religious Society lives bed for a sufficient number to place two copies Sabbath School under their patronage for the b those Teachers who are unable to supply the A few copies of the back numbers can be furni premium of twenty-five cents for each per scriber will be paid to any one who obtained John Gulliver, Agent, No. 253 Washagan

Jan. 22. A LETTER FROM A BLACKSMIPH, at Ministers and Elders of the Church of Sedia in which the manner of Public Worship is that the is considered, its inconveniences and defe out, and methods for removing them humbly pr From a London Edition. Republished and far all R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, 79 Washington-Stee, le ion; and may be had of the Booksellers in the common paper cheap for distribution, or o

This work is particularly recommended sal of all who are occasionally compelled to b expected to join in prayers offered in which the not cordially unite.

NEW-ENGLAND TYPE-FOUNDA THE undersigned informs Primers that is and to execute orders for Types of all despite from Fourteen Lines Pica to Nanponi, per flowered and ornamented. He has also of the Flowers, Borders, Brass Rule, Leads, Leads Quotations, Stereotype Cuts, Composing Sichila and Printers materials generally.

The Letter is of the newest cut, and the his a

nrtists from Philadelphia and New-York are deed. Terms liberal. No. 24, Congress-St. near the Post-

TEN or TWELVE persons may be Bores reasonable terms, in a good house, and but ry thing shall be done, which may promote had venience or comfort.—For particulars apply office, or to any of the Gentlemen below used.

A. P. Cleaveland at No. 10, Merchans Royle, Wall. utable family, near the centre of Proctor in Dock Square, Mr. J. Hayden, No. Square, or to Mr. C. Cleaveland, Marks See. Boston, January

PEW FOR SALE OR TO LE PEW in the Middle Aisle of the A CHURCH, for sale or to let. Inq

ELIXIR PECTORALE VEGETABLE PECTORAL EL THE discovery of this inestinable E to discover the causes, symptoms, and those formidable diseases that prey gans of the chest; viz. Coasum Catarrh, Colds, and every specie at the chest. In all cases where been duly administered, its astonish over every other article heretofore effet public, for the same purpose, has been in manifested, convincing the most incredi-Consumption is not incurable, if pr to. What is Consumption? It is, in !! ment, a slight irritation on the me covers the lungs. It is next an infla-the Cough is a little more noticeable dry. It then becomes a local fever. is more frequent, the cheeks are flus are common. In its next increase parts of the lungs themselves begin in the fever, the strength fails, the sweats are common. As the debility ation increases, small ulcerations of specks appear, the bowels become sleep is disturbed, and in the last coughing, profuse cold sweats, cons and hiccoughs close the scene

How does the Elixir Pectorale op the above conplaints?—It determines irritation and inflammation from the issue the surface, and finally expels them tem by prespiration of a. and thus frees the *Xµ8C load of tough phlegm, which cannot altogether eliminated from the 9) the ulcerated surfaces, and relieves breathing. It supports the strength, same time it reduces the fever.

If seasonable application be Elixiv, and the directions are strictly a patient will not be disappointed in h Price \$1 per bottle. P. HALL, Jr. No.

PROPER CHA TIONS.

ning of the urch in Bart COLMAN. (Conti forbear to ness and

se aboun r uses the w in a loose fore reason we pass over examples On pa nd though w yet in our e presumption ore manife is seldom most heat is containe some Chris Saviour sai were disting nce upon ue in other

charged wit dity "that the morality h qualified C. so inexc principles of ve this? Or o see, and l only sense in efers is ever ently held it, men who and seek for men, who th nor feel the se Jesus C teous person le, and nee licans and of God b nan have c "the more

n is, the near Inasmu be brought hose who has rsentiments bestow on assured that ly defended. ding the la The only othe shall notice, o of the narr ves some mer

"It springs from dereign pleasure on, and that he ha

This stateme author make wering, if the t. The writed to make a The write eat courage a e doctrine of ns 8th chap. 1st chap. of her passages in ved by many; red opinion of we been able t en " without ar feeling any an vice; or, the These are ad de to the doc ure the reade in admitting were to find t

ssages referred ose believing ould not be ten et of violence m him foreve ures us he wo r his hopes and would there a on, and in a for ad distressing t in the Bible. ne, he would fi asure, and wi cter, elected so our, some to , only to pain : at the innocer apunished; that tances, are p hastened every urish as the gr ould find no e act, till with Da

3. The man reats the Scriptu erence, and is ca dence in it, as

· See Matthew